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Environment Council of Alberta

1983 ANNUAL REPORT

Alberta
ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

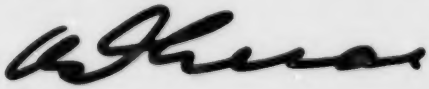
Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Legislative Building
EDMONTON, Alberta

Honorable F. Bradley
Minister
Department of the Environment
222 Legislative Building
EDMONTON, Alberta

Sirs:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the Annual Report of the Environment Council of Alberta for the year 1983 as required by Section 7(1)(h)(i) of The Environment Council Act.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,



A. D. Crerar,
Chief Executive Officer

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1. MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

During 1983 the principal task of the Environment Council was the completion of the last of the background information reports for the public hearings on the maintenance and expansion of the agricultural land base, and the conduct of the hearings themselves. The first of the hearings was held in Fort Vermilion on July 28 and the last hearing was in Edmonton on December 15. In between, the agricultural land use panel visited 17 locations throughout the province, held 17 evening hearings and 25 day sessions, and heard 260 briefs.

The briefs covered a wide spectrum of concern from personal statements of views to elaborate, well-researched technical documents. In length they varied from one page and a five-minute presentation, to briefs of over 100 pages, taking two hours to present. Yet there were times when a five-minute oral presentation illuminated a problem better for the panel than a massive professional brief.

When we began the hearings I felt it might be possible that we would be faced with a repetition of viewpoints or suggestions. That did not happen. The views were varied and diverse, as were the suggestions for solutions to the problem. The Council's major task in 1984 will be to take this diverse material and the many suggestions and develop the report and recommendations to Cabinet and the Minister on the maintenance and expansion of the agricultural land base.

At the 17th Annual Joint Meeting of the Council and its Public Advisory Committees (PAC) in Banff in December, I had occasion to speak to the advisory committees about some of my concerns. They are worth repeating in this annual report.

I think it is essential – to achieve any impact from advice – that the advice be reasoned and credible. Shouting, screaming, or marching does not have as much impact as a carefully thought out, carefully researched, persistently promoted viewpoint. I have no problem with the Public Advisory Committee tackling any environmental subject or topic, as long as it does so responsibly, and doesn't react immediately to a newspaper report with only one side of the story. There are usually at least two sides, sometimes more, and the situation is frequently more complex than initial reports indicate.

The reason that PAC is able to obtain the kind of public and media attention that it does is because of the responsibility and credibility that you have developed. It is a precious asset. Don't throw it away or squander it. It is difficult to get it back and it is hard to reconstruct.

Credibility is a theme that bears repeating in today's atmosphere and climate. The critics of environmentalists are being emboldened. They are looking for evidence that environmentalists are irresponsible, that they are calling for the impossible, or saddling society with bureaucrats and red tape. We know that that is a bad rap. There certainly are environmentalists and environmental groups that are irresponsible, that demand the impossible, that would saddle us with excessive control, red tape, and expenditure. But those are not accurate accusations to be applied to the Council's Public Advisory Committee. You are realistic; you are responsible; and because of that you have an impact. That is your strength and your trust. Keep it that way.

Alistair D. Crerar
Chief Executive Officer, Environment Council of Alberta

2. POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

The Council...
...shall conduct a continuing review of policies and programs of the Government....

Section 7(1)(a), The Environment Council Act

The Environment Council is required to carry out an ongoing review of environmental policies and programs of the government and government agencies. This is accomplished through the public hearing process, the activities of the Public Advisory Committee on the Environment, the staff reports of the Research Division, and on occasion, through the use of consultants.

2.1 PUBLIC HEARINGS ON MAINTAINING AND EXPANDING THE AGRICULTURAL LAND BASE

Early in 1983 the extensive information base for the hearings was completed with the addition of:

Recreation on Agricultural Land in Alberta

The major report, prepared by G.S. Swinnerton, gives detailed information on what types of recreation are practiced, Alberta's recreational resource base, and the recreation demands of Alberta's growing population. In the context of this information, impacts on the agricultural land base of the existing and potential demand for outdoor recreation are discussed. The summary (prepared by K. Sanderson) presents highlights of the issues described in the major report (report 211 pages, summary 8 pages).

An Analysis of Agricultural Research and Productivity in Alberta

This was prepared by Marv Anderson and is a technical report which investigates in detail the present and future status of agricultural research in Alberta, with a view to assessing whether productivity can be increased through research (163 pages).

Agricultural Land Protection Mechanisms in Canada

This was prepared by the Lands Directorate of Environment Canada, and it discusses the ways in which federal government policies and programs influence the use of agricultural land in Alberta. It also presents an overview of some mechanisms in use in other provinces which are designed to protect agricultural land (12 pages).

Elsewhere in this report is a description of the agriculture information program, and a description of the hearings.

2.2 PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ASSISTANCE

In 1983 the Council was asked by the Renewable Resources Study Group to prepare a literature summary on the use of municipal waste as a fuel for power generation. In response to the request, a report entitled ***The Use of Municipal Waste as Fuel*** was prepared by C. Webb. Major emphasis is given to the advantages and disadvantages of alternatives to land filling, and to the economics of waste treatment.

2.3 STAFF AND CONSULTANT REPORTS

2.3.1 Acid-Forming Emissions – Transportation and Effects

This report by K. Sanderson was nearing completion late in 1983. It discusses the conditions necessary for long range transport and the effects of acid deposition on sensitive ecosystems. Jurisdictional aspects are considered along with Alberta's situation. In addition there is a discussion on short range transport of acid-forming emissions in Alberta and the role of research.

2.3.2 The ERCB: Its Environmental Role and Relationships

This report, written by M. Gordon, was in advanced draft stage at the end of 1983. It reviews the role and responsibilities of a major environmental influence in the province, the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

2.3.3 Environmental Standards

In 1983 the report ***Environmental Standards: A Comparative Study of Canadian Standards, Standard Setting Processes and Enforcement*** was released. This report was prepared by M. Franson, R. Franson, and A. Lucas. It reviews standard setting procedures, legislation, air and water standards, standards for specific industries, and enforcement, for several Canadian provinces, the Canadian federal government, and the U.S. federal government.

2.4 MINISTERIAL REQUESTS

The Minister of the Environment may request the Council to review any aspect of environment conservation. The former minister, Mr. Cookson, initiated several activities requiring staff reports. They are described in the following sections.

2.4.1 Roadkills and Wildlife

In 1983 a report was completed by K. Sanderson: ***Wildlife Roadkills and Potential Mitigation in Alberta.*** It gives animal/vehicle collision statistics for Alberta, assesses the factors affecting the number of roadkills, and discusses mitigation measures. A major conclusion is that outside of national parks, roadkills are having a minimal effect on wildlife populations, with the possible exception of areas which are subject to both heavy hunter use and a high number of roadkills. A clear need for mitigation must be demonstrated before substantial scientific and financial efforts are undertaken.

2.4.2 Review of the Clean Water Act and its Administration

This report is in preparation. The author, J. Lilley, reviews the underlying assumptions and philosophy of the Clean Water Act, along with present administrative practices.

2.4.3 Review of the Clean Air Act and its Administration

As with the Clean Water Act review, this remains in preparation and addresses similar concepts. The authors are M. Gordon and B. Free.

3. PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Council...
...shall, on being requested to do so by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, hold public hearings for the purpose of receiving briefs and submissions....

Section 7(1)(d), The Environment Council Act

The seventeenth ECA public hearing, which had been anticipated for several months, was launched during the later half of 1983. It was to prove to be one of the largest and most successful exercises in public participation the Council has ever achieved.

3.1 PUBLIC HEARINGS ON MAINTAINING AND EXPANDING THE AGRICULTURAL LAND BASE IN ALBERTA

At the end of 1982, the Environment Council had already completed more than a year of preparations for public hearings on the agricultural land base in Alberta. Terms of reference had already been received from the government, and an extensive publishing program for background information bulletins was nearing completion. A mailing list of people and their organizations with interests in these hearings had been established by the Council, and already about 1500 people had indicated that they wished to be on that list. Promotional campaigns with displays, films, brochures, information meetings, press releases, and newspaper advertising was either under way or well advanced in planning. All that was required to launch the hearings was the naming of a panel.

3.1.1 Panel Appointments

An announcement by the Minister of the Environment on March 23, 1983 released the names of people appointed by Order-In-Council to serve as the panel for the agricultural land base public hearings. An unusual aspect of this panel was its complement of five, rather than just four members as had been the case for earlier ECA hearings.

Those appointed were as follows:

Chairman – **Charles Stewart** – a former MLA for Wainwright, retired agribusinessman, with an extensive background managing feedlots, ranching, and livestock marketing.

Vice-Chairman – **Alistair Crerar** – an economist/planner, and Chief Executive Officer of the Environment Council, who was Vice-Chairman for four previous ECA hearings.

Member – **Walter Van De Walle** – a farmer from Legal, with extensive experience in grain and forage marketing, in local government, and in directorships on farmer-owned corporations or other farm organizations, including UGG, Unifarm, and others.

Member – **James Lore** – a professional agrologist, an active farmer in the Carstairs area, and an agricultural consultant with offices in Calgary, whose professional specialization includes land appraisals, and land use planning as it affects agriculture.

Member – **George Walker** – a professional engineer and land surveyor with extensive experience in land development throughout the province as a partner in an Edmonton-based engineering firm, as a consultant, and as a director or

executive member (including chairmanships) of HUDAC-Edmonton, and the Urban Development Institute.

3.1.2 Information Program

During 1982, an extensive information program for these public hearings had already been undertaken. However, a number of initiatives begun in 1982 were continued into 1983. As well, once the panel had been announced and the Council began finalizing plans for the public hearings, it became apparent that some hearing locations had not been included in previously scheduled information meetings. Since the desirability of holding preliminary meetings about the public hearings in every hearing location was readily apparent, efforts were made to hold several more of these meetings in appropriate locations.

The results of these efforts, and of the other continuing initiatives, were as follows:

a) Another 16 information meetings were scheduled, of which six were public meetings organized by the Council, while the others were sponsored by organizations. All were attended by ECA staff; background materials were distributed; and the film ***Tomorrow's Bread*** was shown. These meetings were held during the spring, bringing the total in two years to 85.

b) The publishing program begun in 1982 was completed, with the reprint of an updated agriculture hearings brochure, and the addition of four more information bulletins to the list of publications for these public hearings. On completion, the list of publications included 21 full reports and 10 report summaries. An annotated bibliography of this material was also published and made available to the public (see appendix). A further 32,000 copies of these publications were distributed during 1983, added to the more than 29,000 distributed the year before, for a grand total of 61,000 by the end of 1983. As well, 35,000 agriculture hearings brochures were printed and distributed in the two years of the information program, including 5,000 "updated" brochures in 1983. These brochures featured a mail-back portion for those who wished to be added to the Council's mailing list.

c) The agricultural land base displays, which were created in 1982, continued to be used throughout 1983. The cardboard countertop display, intended for use at government and commercial offices or sales points, was reprinted. It assisted greatly with the distribution of brochures about the hearings to the public. At the same time, the free-standing modules continued to be exhibited through the co-operation of many shopping malls. During 1983, both displays used the reprinted, updated version of the 1982 information brochure about the hearings. The last of the module displays took place in late November, while hearings were on in other parts of the province. The portable displays, which were used at information meetings, were also used during the public hearings. These displays also proved to be attention-getters, and were very effective in creating visual stimulus for reflection and comment.

d) Other promotional activities, including the preparation of press releases on nearly all of the 21 background information reports published by the Council; the continued compilation of a special mailing list of all those who asked to be kept informed about these hearings; the design, printing, and distribution of posters announcing the hearings in local areas; and circulation of the Council's film, ***Tomorrow's Bread***, continued through 1983, and two newspaper advertising "flights" were undertaken.

Monitoring of press clippings indicated that the press release program was well received, particularly by Alberta's weekly newspapers. This program appears to have assisted significantly with the distribution of background information about the hearings to the public. For example, orders for each publication grew in response to distribution of its press release.

Alberta's 4-H movement became involved in the promotion of these public hearings as well. Ten 4-H Councils, 17 4-H Clubs, and at least one 4-H Alumni group participated in the distribution and display of more than 1,000 of the Council's posters. These posters were displayed near each of the centres where hearings were to be held. Many of these same clubs and councils also viewed ***Tomorrow's Bread,*** and several 4-H members presented briefs to the hearings later on.

The first "flight" of newspaper advertising took place shortly after the announcement of the panel, and it also featured a mail-back coupon for anyone who wished to be placed on the Council's mailing list. The second "flight" of ads was placed in newspapers progressively week-by-week throughout the province to announce the public hearing in every locality. Two of the hearings were also promoted through radio advertising. Close co-operation with reporters, radio and television appearances by ECA staff, and the use of public service announcements on radio also resulted in much useful publicity for the hearings. A reproduction of the typical artwork for the newspaper and poster advertisements appears in an appendix to this report.

e) Press conferences with the members of the panel for these hearings also assisted the Council greatly in its promotional work. In particular, the Chairman made himself available for several of these conferences during the week the Council announced the dates and places of the hearings. This media tour to Red Deer, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat was very productive. Twenty-six news reporters were briefed, and significant media exposure was gained.

Following is the text of a statement released at a press conference in Edmonton on May 2, 1983:

Public hearings by the Environment Council of Alberta, on maintaining and expanding the agricultural land base in Alberta, are set to begin in October, after Thanksgiving Day.

And, the Council is encouraging everyone to send the texts of their submissions to the five-man panel before the hearings begin. The panel hopes to receive these submissions by September 1, 1983.

These announcements were made today by Mr. Charles Stewart, of Wainwright, Chairman of the ECA panel for these public hearings.

Speaking on behalf of the panel members, Mr. Stewart said that the subject area for the hearings was extremely complex. As a result, it was felt necessary to ask the public for its maximum co-operation in getting their planned submissions written and sent in to the panel well ahead of the hearings themselves.

"We would appreciate receiving in advance the texts of as many briefs as possible, and we would like to have them in hand by the first of September," Mr. Stewart said. "This will give us the maximum of opportunity to study them prior to the start of the hearings. We need to inform ourselves, and," he added, "having these texts in advance will make it possible for the panel to give the public a better hearing, on the fairest possible basis."

Mr. Stewart went on to say that he wanted to encourage everyone interested in making presentations to the hearings to take full advantage of this opportunity

to assist the panel. "We are looking forward to the fullest possible co-operation from the public on this matter," he said.

People submitting their texts in advance will then have an opportunity to choose the location and approximate time for their presentations of briefs to the panel. The panel will still be hearing other briefs, from people who register at the door on each day of the hearings. However, those who submit their texts by September 1 will be given precedence. This is being done to encourage as many people as possible to assist the panel by getting their submissions in early.

As presently arranged, the public hearings on maintaining and expanding the agricultural land base in Alberta will begin in Calgary on October 12, 13, and 14 and end in Edmonton on December 5, 6, and 7. Hearings will be held in 14 other locations, which at present are scheduled as follows:

Lethbridge	October 18
Brooks	October 20
Hanna	October 25
Medicine Hat	October 27
Olds	November 1
Camrose	November 3
St. Paul	November 7
Wainwright	November 9
Evansburg	November 15
Barrhead	November 17
Peace River	November 22
Grande Prairie	November 24
Vegreville	November 29
Red Deer	December 1

A special tour of the Fort Vermilion area of Northern Alberta is also being considered by the panel. Further details on this will be released as and when decisions are made.

3.1.3 Evaluation of the Information and Promotional Programs

In order to assess exactly how effective the various parts of the information and promotion activities had been, the Council prepared a brief check sheet for people attending the hearings to fill out. This information is being analysed, and will be considered when the Council's next promotional program is planned. Preliminary results indicate that every method used by the Council was reasonably effective, and would have to be seriously considered for inclusion in future promotional programs of this nature. Public hearing attendees were asked to identify 1) how they found out about the hearings, 2) whether or not they had read some portion of the pre-hearing publications, and 3) how they rated these on a scale from 1 to 5. This form was completed by 804 people attending the hearings.

3.1.4 The Mailing List

By the end of 1983, about 2,600 names were included in the agriculture hearings mailing list. This list was used to keep interested individuals and organizations notified of particulars about the hearings, including dates and locations, availability

of background information, and other pertinent data. When the final **Report and Recommendations** is completed, and made av ilable to the public, people on this list will be among those notified.

3.2 THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The following table illustrates statistically the scope and magnitude of the public hearings on maintaining and expanding the agricultural land base in Alberta.

Public Hearings on Maintaining and Expanding the Agricultural Land Base in Alberta

Location	Date	Attendance	No. of Briefs
Ft. Vermilion	July 28	43	10
Calgary	October 12/13/14	167	26
Lethbridge	October 18	56	10
Brooks	October 20	19	5
Hanna	October 25	31	9
Medicine Hat	October 27	41	9
Olds	November 1	74	13
Camrose	November 3	46	13
St. Paul	November 7	28	8
Wainwright	November 9	38	7
Evansburg	November 15	34	10
Barrhead	November 17	65	15
Peace River	November 22	70	11
Grande Prairie	November 24	91	21
Vegreville	November 29	30	10
Red Deer	December 1/2	130	28
Edmonton	December 5/6/7/13/14/15	247	55
Total		**1210**	**280**

3.2.1 A Special Hearing in Fort Vermilion

Because of the particular nature of the terms of reference for these hearings, with the emphasis on exploring the possibilities for expanding the agricultural land base as well as on maintaining it, a lot of attention naturally shifted to those areas of the province where the potential for expansion exists. One key area was the High Level-La Crete-Fort Vermilion region in the northwest part of the province. In order to give the hearings panel a first-hand look at the region during the growing season, a tour of the area was arranged for late July. Then, in co-operation with the residents of the area, a special hearing was arranged in Fort Vermilion to be held in conjunction with the tour. The program was completed successfully, and it provided the panel with a valuable introduction both to this special region, and to many of the central issues exposed by these hearings in the rest of the province later on.

3.2.2 Content Analysis of Briefs Received During the Hearings

Two hundred and sixty briefs were presented at the public hearings. Each was usually followed by a substantial question period. The points made by presentors were recorded and coded for subsequent computer access during the report preparation stage. The approach used ensures that all relevant points made at the hearings are accessible for agriculture panel deliberations in 1984.

4. PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Council...may...
...appoint one or more public advisory committees on environment conservation....

Section 10(a), The Environment Council Act

4.1 THE PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

This Committee, which constitutes the volunteer arm of the Environment Council, again showed modest growth during the year with the addition of new members from three organizations which had not previously been represented, and the appointment of an additional seven names to the roster of non-affiliated members.

Four new members were also added to the ranks of the Science Advisory Committee and six to the Environmental Education Advisory Committee.

A current list of members is given in an appendix to this report.

As before, the primary function of the Committee lay in the identification and consideration of emergent environmental problems, the issuing of early warnings of their existence with estimates of their importance and urgency, and the development and presentation of advice concerning them.

Items studied during the year included the following:

The Lodgepole sour gas well blowout and all its implications, including presentation of a brief to the ERCB inquiry and a review of policy and research implications.

The Slave River Hydro-electric Dam project and its potential effects on the local environment including the Peace-Athabasca Delta and Wood Buffalo National Park.

The implications of proposals to use nuclear energy for oil sands processing.

Alternate energy sources with special emphasis on wind turbines.

Environmental implications of the choice of Mt. Allan for 1988 Olympic downhill skiing events.

Sour gas drilling in prime protection zones of the Eastern Slopes.

Preservation of the Willmore Wilderness.

Resurgence of coal mining in the Coal Branch area with special regard to existing and new towns and rural residents.

Perceived inadequacies in the proposed fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

The health and safety of farmers using pesticides.

Municipal solid waste disposal.

Noise.

Pollution from wood-burning domestic fireplaces.

The "recycling" of shopping centres.

A number of these items are not entirely new but represent the continued or heightened interest of the public in them as perceived by the different study groups.

In addition a number of items, some previously identified, became the subject of formal resolutions at the plenary session of the annual joint meeting. These are reproduced in detail in an appendix to this report.

4.1.1 The Co-ordinating Committee

The Co-ordinating Committee held 11 meetings during the year. The Minister of the Environment, Hon. Fred Bradley, attended the January and June meetings and the Chairman of the Water Resources Commission, Mr. Henry Kroeger, attended in March. In August, the Executive Director of the Commission, Mr. Bob Cronkhite, provided a follow-up to Mr. Kroeger's visit. As a result a very good basis for future co-operation and communication was established between the Commission and the Public Advisory Committee.

4.1.2 The Energy Study Group

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Ian Shaw, the Energy Study Group held seven meetings during the year. The year's program included studies of the regulation of peak power demands for electrical energy, the possibility of low head hydro-electric power generation for Alberta, and power conservation options. The membership of the study group continued to be low, however, and efforts to attract additional members from other study groups were again unsuccessful.

At the request of the chairman, the status of the study group was reviewed at the annual joint meeting and it was decided that renewed efforts should be made to enlarge and strengthen the group.

4.1.3 The Environment Protection Study Group

Dr. Guy Swinnerton was re-elected chairman of the group and eight meetings were held during the year.

The primary theme was the proposed Slave River hydro-electric project and the pace of the group's deliberations on the subject was to some extent retarded by the unexpectedly slow development of the project. The group did, however, submit a recommendation to the Mackenzie River Basin Committee recommending that they undertake a systematic analysis of the data relating to the impacts of the WAC Bennett Dam on the Peace-Athabasca Delta in order to better assess the potential effects of the proposed Slave River project on the area.

The proposal to site the downhill skiing events of the 1988 Winter Olympics on Mt. Allan was also the subject of correspondence between the group and the authorities. Strong concern was expressed over the lack of public involvement in the planning process, the lack of adequate base-line information on the site and the apparent lack of concern for the impact of the development on the local environment in general and the bighorn sheep herd in particular.

4.1.4 The Non-Renewable Resources Study Group

In January Mrs. E.S. Hunter was elected chairman of the group. Under her guidance 10 meetings were held, one of which took the form of a telephone confer-

ence; another involved a field trip to the Sundance thermo-electric generating plant at Wabamun.

The emphasis this year was on coal, prompted by the increased activity in the Coal Branch area south of Hinton.

Studies included alternate uses for coal, on which the group was ably briefed by Dr. Norbert Berkowitz on such aspects as the conversion of coal to synthetic gaseous fuels and synthetic hydrocarbons as well as the production of solvent-refined coal.

An offshoot of the studies was the consideration of coal by-products with special reference to fly ash for which more effective utilization is urgently needed.

4.1.5 The Pollution Study Group

The Pollution Study Group held 11 meetings during the year. Dr. Lubomir Wojtiw was again elected chairman.

Numerically the largest of the study groups, its meetings were uniformly well attended and the principal agenda items were supplemented by a steady input of incidental concerns brought forward by individual members in the promotion of their own or their organization's interests.

The main topics for consideration were the Lodgepole blowout, the Pincher Creek-Twin Butte public health issue, and water quality in Alberta's rivers.

In connection with the Lodgepole blowout, the group was able to obtain funding from the ERCB to commission an environmental study of the incident. This was successfully completed during the year under the watchful eye of an assigned member of the group and became the basis of a major presentation on behalf of PAC to the ERCB's inquiry early in the fall of 1983.

The Pincher Creek-Twin Butte public health issue has continued to be of concern to the group. A comprehensive health study is still advocated and the group noted that the "Sage Analysis" study supports this recommendation.

On the issue of water quality, the main concern was the effect of the Procter and Gamble pulp mill effluent on the Wapiti-Smoky-Peace River system. In this connection meetings were held with representatives of Procter and Gamble, the Peace River Stock Growers' Association, and Alberta Environment. The group endorsed the action of the Minister in ordering a review of Procter and Gamble's operating licence and advocated a modified form of the Stock Growers' Association's recommendations regarding odor and color levels before a new licence is granted.

4.1.6 The Renewable Resources Study Group

Led by Dr. Charles Wood, the Renewable Resources Study Group held 10 meetings during the year.

Following its formal resolution of the previous year, the group continued to work with Dr. Moe Hussain to promote its concern over the health and safety of farmers using pesticides.

As a result of Dr. Hussain's and his department's positive response to the resolution there has been considerable improvement in the information and other services available to farmers in relation to pesticide use. Many of the concerns of the group expressed in the resolution are reflected in the information now being made available to farmers by Alberta Agriculture.

The group's other major area of interest was solid waste disposal. Prompted by the imminent need for replacement of Edmonton's landfill site, the group undertook to promote alternative disposal methods with particular emphasis on incineration and heat recovery.

Following a number of meetings with representatives of the City of Edmonton, the Waste Management Branch of Alberta Environment, and private sector consultants, resolutions were developed and passed for presentation at the annual joint meeting in December.

The conclusions of the group were that the problems of municipal solid waste and "special" or "hazardous" waste disposal could be mutually mitigated by partial integration of facilities.

It was therefore proposed that the City of Edmonton should adopt incineration as the primary disposal method for combustible solid waste, select a site large enough to also accommodate a "hazardous waste" incinerator, and integrate the plants so as to make optimum use of the total heat generated.

The group's resolutions promoted this concept as a means of ameliorating the City's waste disposal problem, partially solving the Province's hazardous waste facility siting problem, and utilizing a substantial amount of energy now going to waste.

4.1.7 The Urban Environment Study Group

On his return from a sabbatical leave in Israel, Dr. Lochan Bakshi resumed the chairmanship of the group for the year 1983.

During the year the strength of the group increased from 11 to 13 members and attendance at meetings also showed a significant improvement. Nine meetings were held and mainly through the efforts of its chairman, this group was one of those most consistently represented at meetings of the Environmental Education Advisory Committee throughout the year.

Arising from the group's overall concern for the impact of urban growth on the residents of cities and their outlying areas, the topics studied this year included noise, the impact of wood-burning fireplaces, the fate of single-industry communities, and the recycling of shopping centres.

At the annual joint meeting in December, the group presented a resolution urging the government to establish a Quiet Communities Directorate as recommended by the Environment Council's ***Report and Recommendations*** on noise.

4.2 THE SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Science Advisory Committee met on four occasions during the year, the first two meetings being under the chairmanship of Dr. Terry Veeman.

In September, Dr. Dixon Thompson was elected chairman and assumed the chair for the September 28 and November 8 meetings.

During the year the committee reviewed the policy and research implications of the Lodgepole sour gas well blowout and made recommendations concerning contingency plans for such events to the Canadian Petroleum Association and the Independent Petroleum Association of Canada.

The committee made recommendations to the major Canadian and Alberta research establishments urging priority for research on the effects of both short- and long-term exposure to H_2S and SO_2 on human health. It has also undertaken a

review of the Monenco report on the blowout which was produced for the Public Advisory Committee.

Water resource management issues continued to occupy the Committee's attention. It reviewed the Slave River hydro-electric power development project, held further discussions on Alberta Environment's ***Water Resource Management Principles for Alberta,*** and is considering an assessment of the forthcoming South Saskatchewan River Basin water planning studies and public hearings.

The Snider report and the Sage report on Pincher Creek health problems were also reviewed as was a report by Dr. Bauman of Calgary on the jurisdiction and powers of the ERCB in sour gas related matters.

4.3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At the second meeting of the year, in February, Dr. Julian Guay of Lethbridge was elected to the chair, and it was decided to continue to hold meetings at the Viscount Bennett High School in Calgary.

With the resignation of a number of long-standing members and the advent of new ones, the committee experienced renewed vitality. Nine meetings were held, more than double the normal number, and attendance at the meetings improved significantly. The committee undertook a review of its role and developed a priorized list of projects and a methodology for dealing effectively with them.

A recommendation was made to the Minister for a media advertising campaign to make the public more aware of his department's reactions to environmental concerns. This was favorably received but no action has yet followed.

It was decided that the committee should become actively involved in Environment Week and action was begun to associate the committee with the Department of Environment in promoting the event for 1984. It was later decided that a dominant feature of the event should be an environmental education conference and an organizing committee was already in action by the end of the year.

4.4 RESOLUTIONS FROM 1982

For the first time, this year all replies to the previous year's resolutions were received in a single communication from the office of the Minister of the Environment. This had the result of delaying all responses other than routine acknowledgements to the end of the year. A number of members felt that prompt responses to resolutions are essential and this procedure had unduly slowed them up, thus hampering the normal follow-up correspondence and other actions that arise out of the responses.

The complete text of the responses received appears in an appendix to this report.

4.5 THE ANNUAL JOINT MEETING

The 1983 Annual Joint Meeting of the Environment Council and its Public Advisory Committees was held December 8, 9, and 10, 1983.

4.5.1 Location and Attendance

This year, in line with the long-standing policy of holding this conference in all parts of the province, the meeting took place at the Banff Centre, with 95 people attending. Chartered buses from Lethbridge, and from Edmonton with stops at Red Deer and Calgary, were used to transport the majority of those attending.

4.5.2 Program

The theme of the meeting this year was "Parks and Recreational Areas in Alberta." Details of this year's program are contained in an appendix to this report.

Later in 1984 copies of the speeches and presentations and transcripts of the question and answer sessions will be available in the usual fashion through the ***Proceedings*** of the annual joint meeting. Proceedings are published from each annual joint meeting and are available from the Council's library.

4.5.3 Resolutions

Following their normal practice, individual study groups presented resolutions to the plenary session of the annual joint meeting. Altogether eight resolutions were submitted, one each from the Environmental Education Advisory Committee and the Urban Environment Study Group and two each from the Non-Renewable Resources, Pollution, and Renewable Resources Study Groups.

All resolutions were passed by the membership at large and were forwarded to the appropriate Ministers and/or other agents of government. These resolutions are appended to this report.

4.5.4 New Officers

Dr. Lubomir Wojtiw of Edmonton was acclaimed general chairman of the Public Advisory Committees for 1984, succeeding Mr. Joe Shemanchuk of Lethbridge. Dr. Sheri Dalton of Edmonton was acclaimed vice-chairman, succeeding Ms. Louise Horstman, also of Edmonton. Mr. Shemanchuk will serve as past chairman, and head of the Resolutions Committee, and Dr. Dalton will head the Annual Joint Meeting Planning Committee for 1984.

5. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

5.1 THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

In addition to its normal duties, each year the Council takes part in the annual assembly of the Environmental Advisory Councils of Canada. This year the eighth assembly was held in Ottawa with the Federal Council acting as host. The Alberta Council was represented by the chief executive officer and one of the directors.

5.1.1 Location and Attendance

After several years of alternating between the eastern and western provinces, the national capital was selected as the venue on this occasion. Delegates were housed at the Skyline Hotel in Ottawa and the business meetings were accommodated at Place Vincent Massey in Hull.

Altogether the roster included 29 delegates representing seven provinces, two territories, and the Canadian Council, plus staff and hired interpreters. Both official languages were used quite freely.

5.1.2 Program

Although the program continued to follow the workshop format with plenary sessions for reports from individual councils and summary sessions, there were two innovations.

The first was a presentation by the chief executive officer of the Alberta Council to introduce the publication entitled ***Environmental Standards – A Comparative Study of Canadian Standards, Standard Setting Processes and Enforcement*** which had been prepared for the Council by M.A.H. and R.T. Franson and Prof. A.R. Lucas.

Although this occasion represented the official release of the report, copies had been circulated to all delegates for review prior to the meeting and they were able to discuss its contents with Prof. Lucas before granting it general acceptance and approval.

The other innovation was the absence of keynote speakers and, possibly inspired by the location, the devotion of the rest of the meeting to a searching examination of the roles of environmental councils in relationship to the public, the departments of government, and to Ministers.

5.1.3 Speakers

To inspire and enhance the deliberations of the working groups, three outstanding speakers contributed addresses to the assembly, two at the official luncheons and the third at the banquet.

At the luncheon on the first day, Dr. David Brooks of Marbek Consultants Ltd., and former Director of the Federal Office of Energy Conservation, discussed the public point of view of the role of environmental advisory councils.

At lunch the following day the theme was complemented by the Hon. John Roberts, Federal Minister of the Environment, who discussed a Cabinet Minister's view of environmental advisory councils.

The banquet speaker was Mr. Jacques Gérin, Deputy Minister, Environment Canada, who departed from the theme to contribute his philosophical thoughts on living in harmony with our planet.

5.1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

As a result of their deliberations the workshop sessions produced a broad set of Council objectives any, or any combination of which, could form the basis of a working program for individual Councils.

Comments were also forthcoming on the types of relationships that should exist among Councils and how they could relate to the public, to senior departmental officials, and to their Ministers.

Two recommendations were endorsed by the Assembly, one advocating increased public input into the process of establishing and reviewing environmental standards, and the other requesting the Canadian Council to examine alternatives to the existing methods of regulating and enforcing environmental standards.

As the host, the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council undertook to assemble and produce the proceedings of the meeting. When available a copy will be held for review at the offices of the Alberta Council at 5555 Calgary Trail Southbound N.W., Edmonton.

5.2 INFORMATION PAMPHLETS

Requests for information about the Environment Council come from the public fairly frequently. It became apparent some time ago that an updated pamphlet about the ECA was required, which could explain the Council's mandate, its operations, and its services. Most people were interested in knowing either about the ECA itself, or about the Public Advisory Committees, or about the ECA's approach to public hearings. In order to provide the information people wanted in an easy-to-use form, it was decided that three pamphlets should be produced. The first of these, on the Public Advisory Committees to the ECA, was produced in 1982. At mid-year, the pamphlet on the ECA itself was completed. Then, during the public hearings on the agricultural land base, the Council's pamphlet on the general organization and format of its public hearings was released. Together, they provide a reasonably thorough explanation of the Council's services, its operations, and its relationships both to the public and the government. Separately, these pamphlets each convey information about an important part of the Council's mandate. Copies can be obtained by contacting the Council's library by either phone or mail.

6. ADMINISTRATION

The administration division is responsible for providing services to the Environment Council in the areas of accounting, budgeting, editing, library, messenger, office management, personnel, print procurement, and purchasing.

The Environment Council occupies the 8th floor, Weber Centre, 5555 Calgary Trail, Southbound N.W., Edmonton.

6.1 FISCAL REPORT

Funds for the operation of the Environment Council are provided under Alberta Environment's Vote 8 – Overview and Co-ordination of Environment Conservation. These funds are transferred to the Council from the Department of Treasury on a monthly basis, and with the exception of salaries, are deposited in the Council's bank account at the main branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Edmonton. Cheques are issued directly by the Council for payment of all accounts. During 1983, a total of 1,266 cheques were issued.

With the operation of its own bank account, the Council operates at arm's length from the Alberta Government; however, the financial statements are audited by the Office of the Auditor General. The financial statements as of March 31, 1983 follow.

ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 1983

Auditor's Report

Balance Sheet

Statement of Capital Surplus

Statement of Operations and Operating Surplus

Notes to the Financial Statements

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Chief Executive Officer of the
Environment Council of Alberta

I have examined the balance sheet of the Environment Council of Alberta as at March 31, 1983 and the statements of capital surplus and operations and operating surplus for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 1983 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the disclosed basis of accounting, considered appropriate in the circumstances, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

C.A.
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
September 8, 1983

Statement A

ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 1983

	1983	1982
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash	$560,616	$380,787
Fixed:		
Office equipment, at cost	81,746	81,218
Less: Accumulated depreciation	58,907	51,553
	22,839	29,665
	$583,455	$410,452
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		
Current:		
Accounts payable	$ 16,281	$ 91,485
Surplus:		
Capital, Statement B	22,839	29,665
Operating, Statement C	544,335	289,302
	567,174	318,967
	$583,455	$410,452

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Statement B

ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1983

	1983	1982
Balance at beginning of year	$29,665	$36,031
Add: Office equipment purchased from operations	528	1,107
	30,193	37,138
Less: Depreciation for the year	7,354	7,473
Balance at end of year	$22,839	$29,665

Statement C

ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND OPERATING SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1983

	1983	1982
Revenue:		
Contributions by the Province of Alberta	$1,497,819	$1,187,177
Expenditure:		
Salaries	714,141	619,233
Travelling	146,880	146,060
Printing	139,928	145,454
Fees and commissions	67,551	149,803
Employee benefits	65,096	57,126
Stationery, office supplies and postage	44,279	30,223
Equipment rental	22,301	25,033
Advertising	14,479	33,346
Wages	12,340	20,267
Library	7,826	7,270
Telephone	5,351	3,751
Hall rentals	1,398	3,276
Equipment purchases	528	1,107
Miscellaneous	688	1,578
	1,242,786	1,243,527
Surplus (deficit) for the year	255,033	(56,350)
Operating surplus at beginning of year	289,302	345,652
Operating surplus at end of year	$ 544,335	$ 289,302

ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 1983

Note 1 Authority

The Environment Council of Alberta operates under the authority of the Environment Council Act, Chapter E-13, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1980.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except that fixed assets have been charged to expense at date of acquisition. In addition, the cost of fixed assets acquired has been credited to Capital Surplus. Depreciation on a straight line basis has been charged to Capital Surplus.

Note 3 Administration Expenses

Office furniture and accommodation are provided to the Council at no cost by the Province of Alberta and accordingly are not reflected in these financial statements.

Note 4 Comparative Figures

The 1982 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1983 presentation.

Note 5 Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by management on September 8, 1983.

6.2 PERSONNEL

The staff size of 27 permanent full-time salaried positions was the same as the previous year with all positions filled during the entire year.

All permanent salaried positions are under the purview of the Public Service Commissioner and the regulations issued by the Personnel Administration Office are applicable. Non-management and non-excluded staff are members of the Alberta Union of Provincial Employees.

There were no terminations nor commencements during the year. The classification level of three positions changed during the year.

6.3 EDITING SERVICES

The staff of Editing Services worked on a variety of projects during 1983. The last several reports in the series presenting background information for the agricultural land use hearings were published in the spring of the year. With the completion of these last reports, the total for the series (which was begun in the fall of 1981) was 31 reports, including both major reports and summaries.

Another major publication of 1983 was ***Environmental Standards: A Comparative Study of Canadian Standards, Standard Setting Processes and Enforcement.*** This report differs from many Environment Council publications in that it covers the topic from a national, in addition to a provincial, perspective. The report has been ordered by a variety of people and organizations, an indication of the value of this type of information.

Two staff reports were published in 1983. Both of these reports were written in response to requests to the ECA for information and analyses of particular situations. ***Wildlife Roadkills and Potential Mitigation in Alberta*** replies to a request from the Minister of the Environment, and ***The Use of Municipal Waste as Fuel*** was produced for the Environment Council's Public Advisory Committee.

Editing Services staff also produced two information brochures during 1983, one on the ECA itself, and one on the Environment Council's public hearing process.

In addition to these new publications, because of continuing demand, the Council reprinted some reports released in previous years. These reports included: one background information bulletin and the ***Report and Recommendations*** from the hazardous wastes hearings, one background information bulletin from the noise hearings, several of the agriculture publications, and ***Trace Elements in Coal,*** an Occasional Paper produced under the auspices of the Council's Science Advisory Committee.

Other activity in the editing department during 1983 was related to gaining knowledge about the public impact of the Council's production and distribution of reports. Two surveys were designed. One provided information about the design and effectiveness of the Council's "Publication Announcement" cards, and one requests feedback on the content and design of the Council's reports. The feedback survey has not yet been implemented; it will appear for the first time in a report to be released early in 1984.

6.4 LIBRARY SERVICES

The responsibilities of the Environment Council of Alberta Library are:

1) to provide information and background material to support projects of the Council and its research staff
2) to provide a source of environmental information for the general public
3) to manage and distribute all Environment Council publications.

The library contains 6,213 books and government documents and subscribes to 150 periodicals and 13 newspapers. The collection also includes an extensive file of newspaper clippings on environmental matters, maps, and a selection of general reference material.

6.4.1 Services to the ECA Staff

Loans to Council staff (excluding periodicals):	495
Periodical loans to Council staff:	252
Reference questions answered:	348
Material borrowed from other libraries (interlibrary loans):	336

6.4.2 Services to the Public

Inquiries received by phone, letter, or personal visits:	568
Interlibrary loans to the public and other agencies	22
Loans of the film *Tomorrow's Bread*	21

6.4.3 Publications

During the year, the library was responsible for the distribution of a large number of publications and brochures.

Wildlife Roadkills and Potential Mitigation in Alberta	350
The Use of Municipal Waste as Fuel	309
Environmental Standards: A Comparative Study of Canadian Standards, Standard Setting Processes and Enforcement	621
Public Advisory Committee Annual Report	157
Agriculture Reports	32,135
Agriculture Brochures	6,000
Miscellaneous Publications	4,550
Total distributed	44,122

A complete list of Environment Council publications is appended to this report.

As noted above, a large number of publications were distributed in preparation for public hearings on maintaining and expanding the agricultural land base in Alberta.

Name of Publication	No. of Copies Distributed
Factors Affecting Summerfallow Acreage in Alberta	335
Factors Affecting Summerfallow Acreage in Alberta: Summary	1,083
The Agricultural Land Base in Alberta	670
The Agricultural Land Base in Alberta: Summary	1,173
Agricultural Land and Land Use Planning in Alberta: A Review of Planning Legislation and Practices	815
Agricultural Land and Land Use Planning in Alberta: Summary and Issues	1,003
Agriculture and the Environment	1,247
Agriculture and the Environment: Summary	1,297
Urbanization of Agricultural Land	752
Urbanization of Agricultural Land: Summary	1,555
Rural Subdivision in the Edmonton, Battle River, Red Deer, and Calgary Regional Planning Commissions, 1977-1979	468
Irrigation Agriculture in Alberta	2,897
Irrigation Agriculture in Alberta: Summary	1,272
Dryland Salinity in Alberta	826
Options for Protecting Agricultural Land	1,378
Soil Fertility and Land Productivity in Alberta	717
Fisheries and Wildlife Resources and the Agricultural Land Base in Alberta	555
Economics of Agriculture in Alberta: Selected Issues	502
A Summary of The Economics of Agriculture in Alberta: Selected Issues	1,026

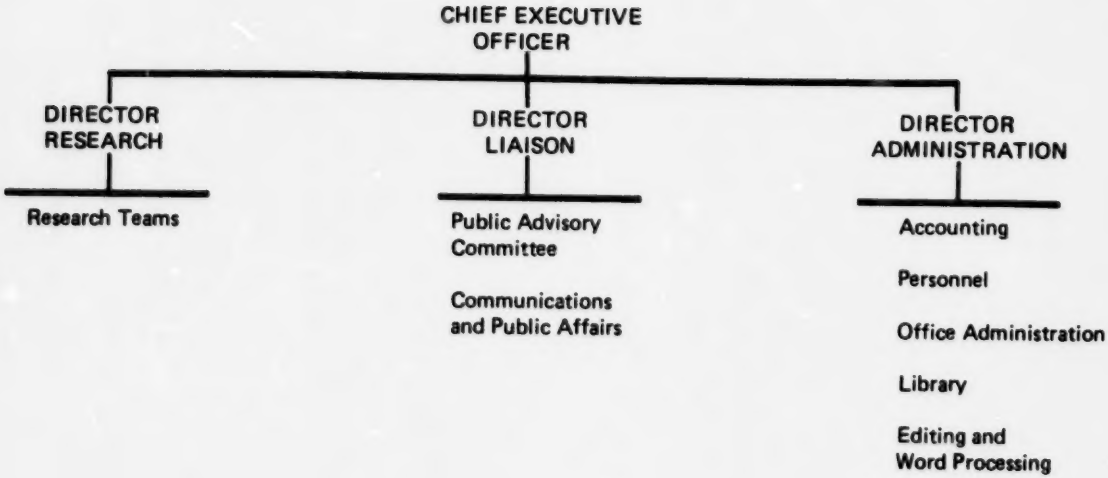
An Analysis of Legislation Affecting Agricultural Land in Alberta	260
Soil Fertility, Land Productivity, and Dryland Salinity in Alberta: Summary	566
Agriculture and Public Land Management in Alberta	851
Greenhouse Production in Alberta	1,132
Maintaining and Expanding the Agricultural Land Base in Alberta: Terms of Reference and Background Information	1,327
The Impacts of Linear Developments, Resource Extraction, and Industry on the Agricultural Land Base	842
The Impacts of Linear Developments, Resource Extraction, and Industry on the Agricultural Land Base: Summary	1,088
Recreation on Agricultural Land in Alberta	1,170
Recreation on Agricultural Land in Alberta: Summary	1,601
Research and Agricultural Productivity in Alberta	1,615
An Analysis of Agricultural Research and Productivity in Alberta	982
Agricultural Land Protection Mechanisms in Canada	1,130
Total	32,135

In addition to the above publications, a total of 6,000 Agricultural Information Brochures were distributed.

The ECA mailing list was revised and updated, and consisted of 12,905 addresses at the end of 1983:

General list:	1,310 addresses
Agriculture list:	2,650 addresses
Total of all other lists:	8,945 addresses

Convenient local access to Environment Council information is available at a total of 47 depository libraries or "Information Centres" located throughout Alberta. A list of the Information Centres may be found in an appendix to this report. Transcripts of public hearings have a more limited distribution; these may be viewed at the locations listed in the appropriate appendix.



1. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER - Exercises the power of the council and performs the duties and functions of the council, and is a member and Vice-Chairman of panels constituted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
2. DIRECTOR, RESEARCH - Directs research officers and is responsible for the scientific activities of the council.
3. DIRECTOR, LIAISON - Directs assistance to the Public Advisory Committees; responsible for communications, public relations, and public affairs.
4. DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION - Directs and supervises the administrative systems—financial, accounting, personnel, editing, and word processing functions.

7. APPENDICES

AGENDA

for the 1983 Annual Joint Meeting

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL JOINT MEETING OF THE

PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

AND THE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

8, 9, 10 December, 1983

Banff Centre, Banff, Alberta

THEME: Parks and Recreational Areas in Alberta

Chairman	Time	Activity	Speaker
Thursday, December 8			
	10:00 am 12:00 noon	Buses leaving Edmonton – Weber Centre (ECA Offices) Bus leaving Lethbridge – College Mall at Exotic Tours Ltd.	
	5:00-7:00 pm	Dinner in cafeteria at Banff Centre	
	7:30 pm	Registration – Max Bell Auditorium (Foyer)	
Dr. Guy Swinnerton	8:00 pm	Provincial Prospectives	
		A comparison of Alberta's, Ontario's, and British Columbia's park policies.	Mr. Donn Cline – Alberta Dr. George Priddle – Ontario Mr. Denis Moffat – B.C.
Friday, December 9			
	7:00 am	Breakfast in cafeteria	
	8:30 am	Official Opening	
		PAC Chairman's Remarks	Mr. Joe Shemanchuk
		Welcome from the Town of Banff	Dr. Bruce Leeson
		Welcome from the ECA	Mr. Alistair D. Crerar
Mrs. Dorothy Broadbent	9:00 am	Tourism and the National Parks	
		A look at tourist related environmental problems in the parks; the debate over the future of Banff; how Parks Canada reconciles tourism with environmental protection.	Mr. Steve Kun Dr. Bruce Leeson Mr. J. Vollmershausen Mr. David Morrison

Chairman	Time	Activity	Speaker
	10:45 am	Refreshment Break	
Mr. Bob Richardson	11:00 am	Resolutions, Part I	
	12:00 noon	Lunch	
		Group Tables – Concerns	
Dr. Sheri Dalton	1:30 pm	Outdoor Recreation – Agencies and Their Responsibilities	
		Present and projected demand for recreational areas and parks of various kinds in the province and how various agencies (Tourism, AFS, regional planning commissions) aim to meet it.	Mr. Barry Rogers Mr. Wm. Shaw Ms. Jan Bloomfield
Friday, December 9			
	3:15 pm	Refreshment Break	
Dr. Charlie Wood	3:30 pm	Water-Based Recreation	
		Environmental considerations of recreation on rivers and lakes (reservoir development, access to fishing spots, water quality).	Mr. Ted Dykstra Mr. Glen Clements Mr. Elmer Kure Mr. Cliff Lacey
		Private Dinner Arrangements	
		This will be a "FREE" Evening.	

Chairman	Time	Activity	Speaker
		Two special films, courtesy of Guy Swinnerton and the World Parks Conference, will be shown Friday evening. Notices of location will be posted, and announced.	
		A Water Management display, by Alberta Environment, will be demonstrated on Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon. Details will be available from the registration desk.	
Saturday, December 10			
	8:00 am	Breakfast – Buffet	
		Chairmen's Reports	
		ECA Research Division Report	Mr. Dave Buchwald
		Report from the Nominations Committee	Mr. Ron Whistance-Smith
		Candidates' Forum	
		Election of Officers	
Ms. Louise Horstman	10:00 am	Recreation-Related Environmental Problems in the Green Zone	Ms. Diane Pachal Mr. Eric Butters Mr. Paul Short
	12:00 noon	Lunch	Mr. Alistair Crerar
Mr. Bob Richardson	1:30 pm	Resolutions, Part II	
		Energy Study Group Status	

Chairman	Time	Activity	Speaker
	2:30 pm	Adjournment	
		This will be.a "FREE" Afternoon.	
		A Water Management display, by Alberta Environment, will be demonstrated on Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon. Details will be available from the registration desk.	
	6:30 pm	Happy Half Hour	
	7:00 pm	Banquet	
		Introduction of Guest Speaker	Mr. Alistair Crerar
		Guest Speaker	Minister of the Environment
		In Appreciation	Ms. Louise Horstman
Sunday, December 11			
	7:00 am	Breakfast	
	9:00 am	Buses leaving for Edmonton, Lethbridge, and points in between.	

Guest Speakers

Mr. David Morrison, Banff Chamber of Commerce

Ms. Jan Bloomfield, Alberta Tourism

Mr. Eric Butters, Alberta Cattle Association

Mr. Glen Clements, Fisheries, Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. Donn Cline, ADM, Design and Implementation – Alberta Recreation and Parks

Mr. Ted Dykstra, Senior Regional Planner, Alberta Environment

Mr. Steve Kun, Director, Western Region, Parks Canada

Mr. Elmer Kure, Alberta Fish and Game Association

Mr. Cliff Lacey, Alberta Recreation and Parks

Dr. Bruce Leeson, Parks Canada

Mr. Denis Moffatt, Parks Programs, Planning and Research, British Columbia

Ms. Diane Pachal, Alberta Wilderness Association

Dr. George Priddle, University of Waterloo, Ontario

Mr. Barry Rogers, Alberta Forest Service

Mr. William Shaw, Red Deer Regional Planning Commission

Mr. Paul Short, Energy and Natural Resources

Mr. J. Vollmershausen, Superintendant, Banff National Park

ANNUAL REPORTS
of the Public Advisory Committees

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

Report from the Chairman – Mr. Joe Shemanchuk

The Co-ordinating Committee of the Public Advisory Committees met every month. Many varied issues were brought before the committee by the study groups, SAC, EEAC, and concerned citizens.

Some of the highlights of the year's activities were:

1) Met with the Minister of Environment, the Hon. Fred Bradley, in January and in June. Very informative and frank discussions took place on topics dealing with hazardous waste plant sites, agricultural land base hearings, the Lodgepole blowout, contingency plans for future gas well blowouts in Alberta, the Slave River hydro-electric project, the Water Resources Commission, noise hearings, environment advertising, possible hearings on air pollution, the Procter and Gamble licence, and the environmental and wildlife impacts on Mount Allen. The Minister responded to all of the resolutions of 1982 and has indicated that he would attempt to meet with the Co-ordinating Committee on a regular basis.

2) Mr. Henry Kroeger, Chairman, Water Resources Commission, met with the Co-ordinating Committee in March. He outlined the function and purpose of the Water Resources Commission and stated that he wanted to keep avenues of communication open between the Public Advisory Committees and the Commission and requested that a contact person be assigned by PAC for this purpose. The Co-ordinating Committee named the PAC Secretariat as the contact channel to provide continuity from year to year even though members on the Co-ordinating Committee change. At this meeting all of the members of the commission had not been named and the Co-ordinating Committee suggested that the Commission consider a representative named by PAC. The meeting with Mr. Kroeger was very informal, informative, and frank.

3) Mr. Bob Cronkhite, Executive Director, Water Resources Commission met with the Co-ordinating Committee in August. He outlined the make up of the Water Resources Commission which is as follows:

Secretariat

Chairman: Mr. Henry Kroeger, MLA
Executive Director: Mr. Bob Cronkhite, Past Deputy Minister Transportation
Director of Research: Mr. Rick Mills, Engineer

Members

Dr. Robert Elliot, MLA
Mr. Robin Ford, Assistant Deputy Minister, Municipal Affairs
Mrs. Margaret Lounds, member, various citizens' advisory committees
Mr. Kim MacKenzie, Consultant
Mr. Peter Melnychuk, Assistant Deputy Minister, Alberta Environment
Hon. Marsh Porter, retired judge
Dr. Brian Sullivan, Assistant Deputy Minister, Economic Development

Mr. Cronkhite informed the Co-ordinating Committee that the Water Resources Commission is strictly an advisory commission reporting to the Executive Council, but can provide minimal funds for investigation into water management problems. The commission will be investigating the development of a province-wide inventory of wetlands, development of a program to look at irrigation, water quality, irrigation allocation, and a possibility of public hearings on water quality, quantity, and management.

3) A motion was passed recommending that the Resolutions Committee become a standing committee that will receive resolutions directly from the study groups to be priorized and commented on with assistance from the ECA Research Department and SAC before presenting them to the Co-ordinating Committee. A further motion was passed that the Co-ordinating Committee take responsibility for restricting the number of yearly resolutions to be presented at the annual joint meeting.

4) A submission was made to the Lodgepole blowout inquiry. This comprehensive, thoroughly investigated, and well-presented document made a significant contribution to the inquiry.

5) Eight resolutions were reviewed for presentation at the annual joint meeting.

6) The Earle L. Snider report on the Twin Butte health study and the Sage analysis report have been received and transmitted to the appropriate study groups for study.

I wish to thank Ms. Louise Horstman for chairing the Co-ordinating Committee meetings in my absence and for organizing the annual joint meeting.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the excellent assistance received from Ms. Randy Pretty, Joyce Degelder, and Elaine Kaiser.

Joe Shemanchuk
Chairman, Co-ordinating Committee

Members of the Co-ordinating Committee

Mr. J. Shemanchuk – Chairman
Ms. L. Horstman – Vice-Chairman
Mr. R. Whistance-Smith – Past Chairman
Dr. G.S. Swinnerton – Environment Protection Study Group
Dr. L. Bakshi – Urban Environment Study Group
Mr. S. Richardson – Resolutions Committee
Mrs. E.S. Hunter – Non-Renewable Resources Study Group
Dr. C. Wood – Renewable Resources Study Group
Mr. I.D.F. Shaw – Energy Conservation Study Group
Dr. L. Wojtiw – Pollution Study Group
Dr. D. Thompson – Science Advisory Committee
Dr. J. Guay – Environmental Education Advisory Committee

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report from the Chairman – Dr. Julian Guay

This has been a very active year for the Environmental Education Advisory Committee. We had a total of eight meetings in Calgary.

1) At the first meeting in February, a new chairman and vice-chairman were elected for the EEAC.

2) A letter was directed to the Minister with reference to making the public aware of environmental issues through a media advertising campaign. At the co-ordinating meeting of June 30th, the Minister agreed that it was important to make the public more aware of environmental concerns in Alberta. He felt that Environment Week would be an ideal vehicle for this purpose and he hopes to start looking at this in preparation for 1984.

3) A resolution entitled "Government Grant Support for Leadership and Educational Efforts of Citizen Environmental Groups" was drafted and forwarded through the proper channels.

4) Over the past year, several long-standing members of EEAC resigned and were replaced by new members.

5) The new members brought a revitalized direction to the committee. Considerable time was utilized in re-examining the role of the EEAC, developing a priorized list of projects/actions/resolutions. Dan Stoker presented a methodology for dealing with these projects, actions, and resolutions.

6) Some of the guest speakers invited to the EEAC this past year were Linda Duncan on "Environment Law", Betty Hunter on "Environment Week", Bill Washburn on "Education Committee" (a subcommittee of the Calgary Olympic Development Committee), and Reg Houghton on "Inadequacies and Adequacies in Environmental Education Curriculums."

7) A letter was drafted and sent to the various agencies and resulted in the development of a co-ordinating position for Environment Week 1984.

8) Planning is well under way for an Alberta Invitational Environmental Education Conference for 1984.

In summary, it has been a very ambitious and successful year for the Environmental Education Advisory Committee.

I would like to thank all the members of the EEAC for their tremendous efforts this past year. I feel this year has been a genuine committee endeavor from the standpoint that the actual tasks were initiated and completed by many different members.

A very special thanks to Randalin Pretty for all her help and extra effort which enabled the Environmental Education Advisory Committee to function smoothly.

Thank you.

Dr. Julian Guay
Chairman, Environmental Education Advisory Committee

Members of the Environmental Education Advisory Committee

Dr. J. Guay – Chairman
Dr. L. Bakshi – Representing Urban Environment Study Group
Mr. B. Batycky
Mr. E. Berndt
Mrs. J. Crook*
Dr. S. Dalton* – Representing Urban Environment Study Group
Mr. G. Doherty
Mr. C. Dunkley – Representing Non-Renewable Resources Study Group
Dr. L. Fenna

Mrs. J. Finlay – Representing Energy Study Group
Mrs. C. Gardner
Mr. D. Gemmill* – Representing Pollution Study Group
Mr. J. Glazier* – Representing Environment Protection Study Group
Mrs. E.S. Hunter* – Representing Non-Renewable Resources Study Group
Mr. G. Lane – Representing Pollution Study Group
Mr. L. McKibben*
Mr. B. Plesuk
Mr. G. Shaw*
Mr. T. Shewchuk* – Representing Renewable Resources Study Group
Mr. A. Smandych*
Mr. D. Stoker
Dr. B. Westbury*
Mr. W. Wismer*

* No longer on EEAC

SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report from the Chairman – Dr. Dixon Thompson

The Science Advisory Committee met December 17, 1982, and four times during 1983 – March 16, June 2, September 28, and November 9. As in past years, SAC continued to deal with environmental issues which were brought before it by the study groups and the ECA as well as with matters originating within the committee itself. The following discussion and actions were undertaken:

1) SAC reviewed the policy and research implications of the Lodgepole blowout which resulted in several activities.

a) Letters were sent to the Canadian Petroleum Association and the Independent Petroleum Association of Canada requesting that the petroleum industry consider putting into place contingency plans to deal with blowout situations as an industry response analogous to current contingency plans for oil spills.

b) Letters were sent to the National Research Council of Canada, the Alberta Research Council, the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, and the Research Secretariat of Alberta Environment requesting that high priority be given to research on the effects on human health from short- and long-term exposure to H_2S and SO_2.

c) Comments were submitted on the research proposals of the PAC-initiated study on the environmental impact of the blowout. The report from that study, ***Environmental Assessment Lodgepole Sour Gas Well Blowout, for the Public Advisory Committee*** by Monenco Consultants Ltd., Calgary, is under review.

2) Monitoring of several water resource management issues in Alberta continued, including:

a) review of the Slave River Hydro-electric Power Development,

b) further discussion of the Alberta Environment document, ***Water Resource Management Principles for Alberta,***

c) drainage issues and research,

d) discussion of possible SAC assessment of forthcoming SSRB water planning studies and public hearings.

3) SAC initiated an internal review of the Snider report and the Sage report on Pincher Creek area health problems.

4) A member of SAC reviewed the submission by Dr. Bauman on the jurisdiction and powers of the ERCB in sour gas related matters.

5) Watching briefs were maintained on: the Blackfoot Grazing Reserve, hazardous waste management, drilling in the Eastern Slopes, and nuclear energy for tar sands.

6) The fall grizzly hunt issue and the proposed fish and wildlife policy for Alberta are under review.

7) SAC will monitor the public hearings on maintaining and expanding the agricultural land base in Alberta.

8) SAC reviewed and provided comments on 1983 PAC resolutions.

9) SAC's roles, strategies, tactics, and priorities are being revised and updated for 1984.

SAC wishes to acknowledge the excellent support assistance of the PAC Secretariat – in particular, Ms. Randalin Pretty, Ms. Elaine Kaiser, and Ms. Joyce Degelder.

Dr. Terry Veeman (Chairman to August 1983)

Dr. Dixon Thompson
Chairman, Science Advisory Committee

Members of the Science Advisory Committee

Dr. D. Thompson (Chairman) – Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary
Dr. C.B. Beaty – Department of Geography, University of Lethbridge
Dr. C.F. Bentley – Department of Soil Science, University of Alberta
Dr. H. Buckmaster – Department of Physics, University of Calgary
Dr. S. Dalton – Concordia College
Dr. B.P. Dancik* – Department of Forest Science, University of Alberta
Dr. R.W. Davies – Department of Biology, University of Calgary
Prof. P. Dranchuk – Department of Mineral Engineering, University of Alberta
Ms. L. Duncan – Environmental Law Centre
Dr. W.A. Fuller – Department of Zoology, University of Alberta
Dr. H.W. Habgood* – Alberta Research Council
Dr. J. Hackler – Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Ms. L. Horstman – Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists
Dr. R.P. Lane – Environment Canada
Dr. A. Laycock – Department of Geography, University of Alberta
Dr. P. Mahaffy – Department of Chemistry, King's College
Dr. R. Nursall – Department of Zoology, University of Alberta
Dr. R.P. Pharis – Department of Biology, University of Calgary
Dr. W.E. Phillips – Department of Rural Economy, University of Alberta
Dr. E. Prepas – Department of Zoology, University of Alberta
Dr. F.W. Schwartz* – Department of Geology, University of Alberta
Dr. W.H. Vanden Born – Department of Plant Science, University of Alberta
Dr. T.S. Veeman – Department of Economics, University of Alberta
Mr. W.D. Wishart – Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources

* No longer on SAC

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Report from the Chairman – Mr. Bill Flook

For the year 1983 your Membership Committee consisted of Mrs. Betty Hunter, Ms. Louise Horstman, Mr. Ron Whistance-Smith and myself as chairman.

Meetings were held on January 26 and September 29, and a number of more routine matters were settled by telephone conferences between me and the Committee members on March 14, March 30, and May 13.

The membership list was under constant review throughout the year and updated lists were issued in February, May, August, and November.

During the period the following 33 members resigned from PAC:

Mr. J. Arruda
Ms. L. Bakker
Ms. S. Blazina
Mr. W. Blocksidge
Dr. B.P. Dancik
Ms. J. Dart
Mr. G. Dixson
Mr. D. Dube
Mr. W.J. Francl
Mr. E. Ghostkeeper
Mrs J. Kelman
Mr. W.L. Kergan
Mr. R. Lightening
Mr. D. MacIsaac
Mr. F.J. Morum
Ms. B. Mundel-Atherstone
Mr. G. Norman
Mrs. M. Oldring
Mrs. B. Paschen
Mr. D. Patching
Mr. R.G. Proudfoot
Mr. R. Rizzoli
Mr. M.K. Ross
Ms. J. Russell
Mr. T. Shewchuk
Mr. M. Slomp
Mr. E. Stolarchuk
Mr. P. Thomas
Mr. S. Thompson
Mr. K. Warren
Mr. R.T. White
Mrs. D. Whitenett
Mr. W. Wismer

To all of these public-spirited volunteers, as well as Dr. H.W. Habgood and Dr. F.W. Schwartz who resigned from SAC, and Mrs. J. Crook, Mr. L. McKibben, Mr. A. Smandych, Mr. G. Shaw, and Mr. B. Westbury who left EEAC, I wish to tender our sincere thanks for their services and best wishes for success in their future endeavors.

Three new associations were added to the growing list of PAC constituents and they supplied members as follows:

Energy Resources Conservation Board – Mr. E. Brushett
Girl Guides of Canada (Alberta Council) – Mrs. T.F. Clement
Health Unit Association of Alberta – Mrs. M. Abdurahman

We also issued invitations to the following groups which have not yet responded:

Boy Scouts of Alberta
City of Fort McMurray
City of Leduc
Leduc Chamber of Commerce
Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce

Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce
Red Deer Chamber of Commerce
Solar Energy Society

We hope that we will soon be adding their representatives to the ranks of our members.

The Science Advisory Committee added:

Dr. C.B. Beaty
Ms. L. Duncan
Dr. R. Nursall
Dr. W.E. Phillips

The Environment Education Advisory Committee added

Ms. S. Banks
Dr. L. Fenna
Mrs. C. Gardner
Mr. B. Plesuk
Mr. D. Stoker
Ms. S. Washington

and to all of these new members we wish to offer a sincere welcome.

Each year a number of members whose terms expire are willing to undertake an additional term of service. We feel especially indebted to these public-spirited people and our congratulations and compliments are therefore offered to the following on their re-appointment

Mr. D. Abbey
Dr. L. Bakshi
Mr. B. Batycky
Mr. E. Berndt
Mr. M. Colledge
Dr. S. Dalton
Dr. R.W. Davies
Prof. P. Dranchuk
Dr. R. Gehrke
Mr. D.A. Gemmill
Mr. R.A. Hill
Dr. A. Lamb
Mrs. D.J. Lewoniuk
Mr. J. Lickacz
Prof. A.R. Lucas
Mrs. M. Lutz
Mr. G.F. Paschen
Mr. P. Seymour
Dr. R. Shaw
Dr. D. Thompson
Dr. T.S. Veeman
Dr. L. Wojtiw

New members added to the unaffiliated member's roster were

Mrs. D. Broadbent
Mr. D. Broughton
Mr. D. Dube
Ms. J. Hedenstrom
Dr. M. Kostuch
Mr. R.M. Richardson
Mrs. L. Scraba

At the end of the year, the roster stood at 188 members including alternates and unaffiliates, representing 133 separate organizations. Of these, 22 were members of

the Science Advisory Committee, 13 were members of the Environmental Education Advisory Committee, 14 were unaffiliated members, and 34 were alternates.

For some time your membership committee has felt that there was insufficient use of alternates to replace regular members who could not attend a meeting. This subject was discussed at length and it was felt that alternate members were probably not being kept sufficiently informed of the current affairs of study groups to feel comfortable when required to attend meetings at short notice.

As a result, the following motion was introduced by Betty Hunter, seconded by Ron Whistance-Smith, and carried by the committee:

That alternates who would like to receive copies of minutes should contact the PAC Secretariat and arrangements will be made to see that they are sent copies of minutes.

You are all therefore requested to advise your alternates of this so that a list of those requesting this service can be assembled and added to the regular distribution lists for the various study groups.

Mr. Bill Flook
Chairman, Membership Committee

ENERGY STUDY GROUP

Report from the Chairman – Mr. Ian Shaw

This study group was reconstituted two years ago under the chairmanship of Mr. Chris Walker. This year, Mr. Walker was obliged to relinquish the position due to employment pressures and Mr. Shaw completed the year as chairman, with Mr. Don Clarke as vice-chairman.

The study group held seven meetings during the year. A program was adopted in which the following priorities were listed:

- regulations re peak power demands
- lowhead power generation
- to become informed on the economics of power and energy
- power conservation
- alternate energy sources.

During the year, we attempted to arrange guest speakers and topics for investigation to conform with our program format. With this objective in mind, we had the following speakers:

Dr. Bernie Luft spoke on the subject of wind turbine pumped hydro systems.

Dr. John Kentfield spoke on wind power and his windmill design. He was joined by Mr. Emil Sandin, an executive of Abax Energy Service of Calgary, a company producing Dr. Kentfield's machine.

Mr. Ron Jones, Manager, Rates and Forecasting for Alberta Power, spoke on electric power rates, costs of production, how costs are passed to customers and regulations governing the industry.

Dr. W.A. Ross addressed the subject of soft energy paths, including the subject of alternate fuels.

All these speakers contributed excellent presentations and enhanced their talks with interesting slides, films, and graphs.

We investigated and discussed the following topics:

1) An electric meter attachment for recording peaks in household consumption of power.

2) Alternate fuel sources: peat moss, alcohol, hydrogen, wind/solar power, trees for fuel (tapping the sap from a Brazilian tree).

3) The use of propane in vehicles and house appliances. We discovered there are some questionable practices in the handling of the substance, poor regulations in the use of barbecues in apartment buildings, and a lack of effective inspection in the installations in some vehicles. We drafted a resolution, but withdrew it for further study.

4) The City of Edmonton proposal to implement an energy conservation information centre.

5) The film BLEVE (boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion) was reviewed.

6) The K-Cycle Engine, designed by a Winnipeg engineer.

7) CLM (coal liquid mixture). This subject was prompted by a newspaper article "Water Doesn't Burn." Dr. C.E. Capes of the National Research Council supplied considerable information on this subject but we did not receive same in time to discuss it.

We had an invitation to attend a demonstration of wind machines at Lethbridge in August, but due to holidays were unable to attend.

The Energy Study Group has had only nine members at the most during the past two years. The attendance at meetings was usually 50 percent or less with the exception of two meetings. Efforts to attract additional members from other groups or outside were of no avail.

It was decided at the November 4, 1983 meeting that the chairman would request the Co-ordinating Committee to consider the future of this group.

As Chairman of the Energy Study Group, I sincerely thank the staff of the ECA for their excellent help, co-operation, and encouragement in making this a viable study group. I especially thank those members of the study group who attended the meetings and provided enthusiasm and direction in our programs and deliberations.

Mr. Ian Shaw
Chairman, Energy Study Group

Members of the Energy Study Group

Mr. I.D.F. Shaw (Chairman) – Unaffiliated
Mrs. S. Abercrombie – Unaffiliated
Mr. G. Cameron – Edmonton Chamber of Commerce
Mr. D.A. Clarke – S.A.I.T.
Mrs. J. Finlay – Outdoors Unlittered

Mr. R. Ireland – YWCA
Mr. D. MacIsaac* – University of Alberta, Students' Union
Mr. J.E. Staples – Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta
Mr. R.D. Tarleck – City of Lethbridge
Mr. Chris Walker – Alberta Association Canadian Institute of Planners
Mrs. P. Weber+ – Outdoors Unlittered

* No longer on study group
+ Attended study group as alternate

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION STUDY GROUP

Report from the Chairman – Dr. Guy S. Swinnerton

Dr. Guy S. Swinnerton was re-elected as chairman of the Environment Protection Study Group at the November 1982 meeting. The election together with the decision that the program theme for the study group in 1983 would be the Slave River hydro-electric project took place after the 1982 annual report went to press. At a subsequent meeting in 1983, Mr. Bob Richardson was re-elected as vice-chairman. The November 1982 meeting was addressed by Mrs. Deirdre Griffiths who at that time was co-ordinator of the Slave River Coalition. Her presentation provided a very informative and timely introduction to the environmental issues associated with the Slave River project and set the scene for the study group's 1983 program.

The study group met on eight occasions during the year. Four of the meetings featured guest speakers and the specific topics discussed are outlined below. One of the problems encountered by the study group in pursuing its program theme was ironically the 'slowness' with which the Slave River project proposal developed. As a result, invited guest speakers frequently had to postpone the dates of their respective presentations until a more significant point had been reached in the discussions between the provincial and federal governments over the project. Moreover, the study group itself has been somewhat restricted in terms of the specific action it has been able to take because of delays in the release of information including the final guidelines for the preparation of the environmental impact assessment. Nevertheless, the study group itself has greatly benefitted from the presentations it did receive on the subject and is much better informed to be able to respond to the environmental issues associated with the project if and when it goes ahead.

Four of the monthly meetings during the year took place without guest speakers but the extra time available on these occasions was used to advantage to discuss relevant issues in greater detail than would otherwise have been the case. The four meetings which featured guest speakers dealt with the following topics.

1) February 4, 1983: (a combined meeting of the Environment Protection Study Group and the Energy Study Group). Mr. Carl Primus, Director, Planning Division, Department of Environment spoke on the topic "the Slave River Hydro-electric Project" from the perspective of the provincial government's involvement.

2) May 16, 1983: Mr. Bob Greyell, Executive Secretary, Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO) addressed the issue of the Slave River hydro-electric project in terms of an explanation of the federal environmental assessment

review process, the role of the Slave River Assessment Panel and the complex nature of the federal/provincial interface in the matter.

3) June 20, 1983: Dr. A.H. MacPherson, Regional Director General, Western and Northern Region, Environment Canada; Mr. Mel R. Falk, Parks Canada, Natural Resource Conservation - Prairie Region, and Mr. Gerry Townsend, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service spoke on the responsibilities of Environment Canada regarding the Slave River hydro-electric project and particularly the ecological significance of the Peace-Athabasca Delta and the implications of the project in relation to Wood Buffalo National Park.

4) October 24, 1983: Mr. Tom Mill, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Chairman, Special Committee for the Review of Wildlife and Environmental Matters, the Olympic Secretariat, Alberta Recreation and Parks spoke on wildlife and environmental matters associated with the selection of Mount Allan as the site for the downhill events in the 1988 Olympic Winter Games.

With reference to the issue of the proposed Slave River hydro-electric project, the Environment Protection Study Group has written to the Mackenzie River Basin Committee recommending that the committee undertake a systematic analysis of the ecological data relating to the impacts of the W.A.C. Bennett Dam on the Peace-Athabasca Delta. It is believed that such a study could provide valuable background material for the assessment of the potential effects of the proposed Slave River hydro-electric project. As a result of the October meeting on the selection of Mount Allan as the proposed site for the downhill events in the 1988 Olympic Winter Games, correspondence has taken place with the relevant provincial government departments expressing concern over the level of effective public involvement in the planning process and apparent lack of sufficient base-line information and plans for monitoring the effect of any development on the local environment in general and particularly on the bighorn sheep herd.

During the year, correspondence has also taken place with the relevant government departments regarding proposals to drill sour gas wells in the Prime Protection Zone of the Eastern Slopes, the preservation of Willmore Wilderness, concern over the low level of consideration given to the non-consumptive value of wildlife and wildlife habitats in the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta; and recreational access to the Bow River.

The study group has not prepared any formal resolutions this year. This decision was made on the basis that it was felt that this year the group could more effectively deal with some of the above issues through direct contact with the relevant government departments. As this report goes to press it is anticipated that the November 1983 meeting of the study group will be focussed on the Willmore Wilderness and at the January 1984 session, the fish and wildlife policy will be examined with representatives from the relevant government departments being guest speakers on both occasions.

As chairman of the study group, I should like to express my sincere thanks to those active study group members who have supported the program over the past year and specifically my vice-chairman, Bob Richardson. Grateful appreciation is also extended to the ECA staff, particularly Randalin Pretty and Bill Flook for their support and guidance in making 1983 another constructive and rewarding year for the Environment Protection Study Group.

Dr. Guy S. Swinnerton
Chairman, Environment Protection Study Group

Members of the Environment Protection Study Group

Dr. G.S. Swinnerton (Chairman) – National and Provincial Parks Association, (Edmonton Chapter)
Ms. M. Abdurahman – Health Unit Association of Alberta
Mrs. S. Abercrombie – Unaffiliated
Mrs. L. Allison – Foothills Protective Association
Mr. J. Arruda* – Canadian Union College, Student's Association
Ms. S. Blazina* – Olds College Students' Council
Mrs. D. Broadbent – Unaffiliated
Dr. R. Cairns – Alberta Institute of Agrologists
Mr. A. Chanin – Calgary Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. T.F. Clement – Girl Guides of Canada
Mr. B. Cole+ – Northern Alberta Association of Biological Science Technicians
Mr. G. Dixson* – Western Stock Growers' Association
Mr. C. Fabris – Red Deer College
Dr. R. Gehrke – Alberta Chiropractic Association
Mr. J. Glazier – Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties
Dr. G. Griffiths+ – National and Provincial Parks Association, (Edmonton Chapter)
Mr. E. Ghostkeeper* – Federation of Metis Settlements
Mr. E. Jarvis – Western Stock Growers' Association
Mrs. P. Kariel – Sierra Club of Alberta
Mr. B. Kolenosky – Northern Alberta Association of Biological Science Technicians
Mrs. J. Krabbe – Citizens for Public Justice
Mr. J. Laurence+ – Sierra Club of Alberta
Mrs. B. Laychuk – Calgary Local Council of Women
Mr. R. Lightning* – Indian Association of Alberta
Mr. R.P. McKenzie – Alberta Beekeepers' Association
Prof. B.J. Mundel-Atherstone* – University of Lethbridge
Mrs. O. Meyers+ – Alberta Women's Institute
Mr. R.E. Nielsen – Alberta Federation of Labour
Mr. R. Proudfoot* – N.A.I.T.
Mr. R. Richardson – Unaffiliated
Mrs. K. Russell – Women of Unifarm
Dr. R. Scace – Unaffiliated
Mr. P. Seymour – University of Alberta
Mr. M. Slomp+ – Citizens for Public Justice
Mr. E. Stolarchuk* – Keyano College
Ms. E. Wilson+ – Calgary Local Council of Women
Mrs. D. Whitenett* – Alberta Women's Institute

* No longer on study group
+ Attended study group as alternate

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES STUDY GROUP

Report from the Chairman – Mrs. Betty Hunter

Since I became chairman in January 1983, our study group has had ten meetings: eight regular, one telephone conference discussing a resolution for the December conference, and one field trip to the Sundance plant at Wabamun.

Our emphasis this year has been on coal, prompted by the increased activity in the Coal Branch area south of Hinton.

January 4, we heard from Mr. Marvin Dudas, Soil Sciences, University of Alberta, on "By-Products of Coal," with emphasis on fly ash, and the process by which fly and bottom ash are produced and the possible uses of same.

February 1, our guest speaker was Dr. Norbert Berkowitz, on "Alternate Uses of Coal" – the conversion of coal to synthetic gases to synthetic hydrocarbons, to solvent-refined coal.

March 1, we heard Mr. A. Slessor from Trans Alta Fly Ash. He was to be one of our hosts and guides on our field trip in September. His samples of fly ash and bottom ash were appreciated as was his talk on the properties and uses of ash. At this and the January meeting, we had as our guest Mr. Roy McBride, who had made practical use of fly ash.

April 5, a very interesting and well-illustrated talk with slides, etc. on "Strip Mining and Pit Mining" was given by one of our members, Mr. Ken Crane from Luscar coal company. This was a good background, as were the January and March meetings, for our September field trip.

May 3, our topic "Application Process in the Development of a New Mine" was handled by a panel. Mr. Bob Patterson, Manager of the Coal Department of the ERCB, spoke on the approval process of coal development and later the reclamation certification. Mr. Ken Crane, Luscar Ltd., illustrated the involved regulated coal industry – a complex system, but one that works well. Mr. David Bartley, Town Manager, Hinton, outlined the role of the Town in the approval process. As with all our speakers, a discussion period followed each speaker.

At the June 7 meeting, we left the subject of coal and had Dr. Douglas Cameron, Chemist with Turbo Manufacturing – his topic, "The Recycling of Lube Oil." Using interesting slides, Dr. Cameron told of the beginning and gradual growth of the re-refining industry at the Turbo plant.

July 22 – a telephone conference. Members participated. We discussed the resolution on the recycling of used lubricating oil, written primarily by Professor Bev Mundel-Atherstone and Horst Fauser, two members of our study group. We had an interesting discussion (the resolution had been circulated). Corrections, deletions, and additions were agreed upon with a presentation at our September meeting before taking the resolution to the Co-ordinating Committee.

As mentioned before, our September meeting was a field trip, a tour of the Sundance power plant at Wabamun. We held most of our business meeting in the mini-bus at Beach Corner waiting for our guide, Mr. Al Slessor. We had a very interesting, informative tour of Pit No. 4, the reclamation of Pit No. 3 (now mined out), the power plant, and the fly ash operation at Sundance.

At the October 3 meeting, we took a different view of coal mining: "The Layman's View of Coal Mining." Three citizens had had the actual experience of the possibility of a coal mine on their property:

Mr. Davies of the Wabamun Homeowners Association and a knowledgeable group of cottagers who were successful in having plans for the expansion of a mine deterred, to be more compatible with their holdings.

Mrs. Lorna Smith of Alix told of how an organization of concerned citizens 'starting from scratch' gathered enough information and support to stop or delay a strip mining operation in their area.

Mr. Kobernick, a frustrated farmer from near the Geneva-Keephills project, was not happy with his or his neighbors' experiences. "Too much farmland taken out of production for, as yet, no use."

At our November 1 meeting, we will have a panel of three: Mr. Herb Kalmacoff, Hub Oil, Calgary; Tom Rogers, Pollution Control Division, Department of the Environment, and Ms. Jillian Flett of the Environmental Law Centre. These speakers, we hope, will add to our information on the recycling of oil, present regulations, etc., thus giving our group guidance on necessary incentives, possible legislation, or regulations to save more of this non-renewable resource.

Mr. Don Broughton, one of our members, presented our study group's brief on the agriculture land base at the ECA hearings in Calgary in early October.

Mrs. Betty Hunter
Chairman, Non-Renewable Resources Study Group

Members of the Non-Renewable Resources Study Group

Mrs. E.S. Hunter (Chairman) – Consumers' Association of Canada
Mr. H.O. Anderson[+] – Archaeological Society of Alberta
Mr. N.D. Bankes[+] – Law Society of Alberta
Mr. W.D. Broughton[•] – Oil Sands Environmental Study Group
Mr. G. Cameron – Edmonton Chamber of Commerce
Mr. A. Dickson[•] – United Grain Growers Limited
Mr. G.T. Dudley – Alberta Irrigation Projects Association
Mr. A.C. Dunkley – National and Provincial Parks Association, Calgary/Banff Chapter
Mr. H. Fauser – Alberta Fish and Game Association
Mr. R. Gladish[+] – Alberta Fish and Game Association
Mr. R. Jensen[+] – Alberta Irrigation Projects Association
Dr. A. Lamb – Alberta Chamber of Commerce
Professor A.R. Lucas – Law Society of Alberta
Professor B.J. Mundel-Atherstone[•] – University of Lethbridge
Dr. D.H. Norrie – University of Calgary
Mrs. B. Paschen[•] – Unaffiliated
Mr. G.F. Paschen – Archaeological Society of Alberta
Mr. R. Paul – Native Outreach
Mr. J. Prostebby[+] – Electric Utility Planning Council
Mr. M.K. Ross[•] – Coal Association of Alberta
Mrs. M. Stephensen – Alberta School Trustees Association

Mr. G. Stewart – Canada Petroleum Association
Mr. K. Warren* – Electric Utility Planning Council

* No longer on study group
+ Attended study group as alternate

POLLUTION STUDY GROUP

Report from the Chairman – Dr. Lubomir Wojtiw

The Pollution Study Group held 11 meetings in 1983. During the year, the group addressed a number of topics, the two main subjects being: (a) air pollution, the Lodgepole blowout, and the Pincher Creek/Twin Butte issue, and (b) water quality in Alberta rivers. A list of the meetings, topics, and speakers is included at the end of this report, as well as a list of the members who attended 1983 meetings.

The Pollution Study Group meetings were very well attended by the members, and because of the members' enthusiasm, 1983 has been a successful and productive year for the group. A number of meetings had extensive news media coverage; generating excellent public exposure for topics addressed by the group. The Pincher Creek/Twin Butte issue has continued to be a concern to the study group. Several meetings were devoted to this topic and the study group still advocates that a comprehensive health study is necessary for the area. The results of the SAGE analysis (released 4 July 1983) also support this viewpoint, recommending that the Government of Alberta undertake such a study as soon as possible. The Pollution Study Group not only has supported the recommendations from the SAGE committee, but has now asked that the Government of Alberta make funds available to carry out the committee's recommendations.

The study group has also been very active with the Lodgepole blowout. After extensive discussions, the study group received funding from the ERCB to hire consultants to do an environmental study for the Lodgepole blowout. Monenco Consultants of Calgary were hired to conduct the $140,000 study, comprising two phases: Phase I consisted of identification of zones of impingement from the blowout, while Phase II consisted of the study of terrestrial and aquatic vegetation, organism testing, and sulphur and lichen analysis. The funding was administered through the Pollution Study Group. The consultants presented and prepared a report of their findings to the study group. This report was submitted on behalf of PAC to the Lodgepole inquiry panel in the middle of September. This is the first time that a public advisory committee was able to obtain funding of this magnitude to conduct a study into issues of concern to the public. The Pollution Study Group appointed Dr. Martha Kostuch to be in charge of the Lodgepole blowout study on the group's behalf. The study group would like to acknowledge and thank Dr. Kostuch for her efforts and the successful completion of the project.

The issue of water quality in Alberta was also discussed extensively through the year by the study group. Two areas in which the group expressed concern to the Minister of Environment were Drumheller water quality and the Procter and Gamble issue.

The group has also been active in a number of other issues – the reader should refer to the minutes of the meetings of the Pollution Study Group for an in-depth summary.

I would like to thank the members of the Pollution Study Group, the ECA staff, and the news media for their support and assistance in making 1983 a successful year for the group.

Dr. Lubomir Wojtiw
Chairman, Pollution Study Group

Pollution Study Group Meetings in 1983

Date	Topic	Guest Speakers
31 Jan.	Proposed Hazardous Waste Plant	Mr. John Richardson Mr. Rod Leland
28 Feb.	Western Research Report on SO_2 Emissions	Mr. Vern Millard Mr. Ed Brushett
28 Mar.	Water Quality	Mr. Paul Shewchuk Mr. Don Appleby
25 Apr.	Grande Prairie Issue	Mr. Eugene Kupchanko Mr. John Defir Mr. Paul Shewchuk Mr. Joe Kostler Mr. Trevor Reynoldson Mr. George Morrison Mr. Albert Boreen Mr. Trent James
30 May	Water Quality Draft Plan	
27 Jun.	Twin Butte Environmental Health Study	Dr. Earle Snider
25 Jul.	SAGE Analysis	Dr. Bryant Stringham
29 Aug.	Monenco Report	Mr. J. Bruce Smedley Mr. Peter Guy Mr. Richard Johnson
26 Sep.	Monitoring Systems for River Water Quality	Mr. Trevor Reynoldson
31 Oct.	Procter and Gamble Issue	
26 Nov.	Business Meeting	

Members Attending Pollution Study Group Meetings in 1983

Mr. D. Abbey
Mr. B. Alleyne
Mr. K. Blom
Mr. E.R. Brushett
Ms. P. Campbell
Mr. N. Carlson
Dr. M. Chaudhry
Dr. K. Cummins
Mr. J. Dilay
Mr. D.A. Gemmill
Dr. G. Griffiths
Ms. J. Hedenstrom
Dr. K. Hodgins
Mr. W. Irwin
Dr. C. Konschuh
Dr. M. Kostuch
Mr. G. Lane
Mr. T. Lau
Ms. J. Lewin
Mr. B. Lutz
Mr. G. Lunty
Mr. G. Merrick
Mr. F.J. Morum
Mr. A.D. Oliver
Ms. J. Roschlaub
Mr. W.K. Ross
Mrs. L. Scraba
Dr. R.K. Shaw
Mr. J. Shemanchuk

Members of the Pollution Study Group

Dr. L. Wojtiw (Chairman) – Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society
Mr. D. Abbey – Canadian Union College
Mr. B. Alleyne+ – Alberta Public Health Association
Mr. K. Blom – Alberta Public Health Association
Mr. E.R. Brushett – Energy Resources Conservation Board
Mrs. P. Campbell – University Women's Club of Edmonton (Canadian Federation)
Mr. N. Carlson – City of Wetaskiwin
Dr. M.H. Chaudhry – Lakeland College – Vermilion Campus
Mr. G. Chronik+ – Alberta Fish and Game Association
Dr. K. Cummins – Mount Royal College
Mr. J. Dilay+ – Energy Resources Conservation Board
Mr. S. Dymianiw+ – Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (Alberta Branch)
Mr. D.A. Gemmill – Chemical Institute of Canada – Canadian Society of Chemical Engineers (Calgary Section)
Dr. G.C.D. Griffiths – Unaffiliated
Ms. J. Hedenstrom – Alberta Wilderness Association
Dr. K.W. Hodgins – Alberta Medical Association
Mr. W. Irwin – Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (Alberta Branch)
Ms. J. Kennedy+ – Alberta Wilderness Association
Dr. C. Konschuh – Alberta Veterinary Medical Association
Dr. M. Kostuch – Unaffiliated
Mr. G. Lane – Mount Royal College Students' Association
Mr. T. Lau – Strathcona Industrial Association
Ms. J. Lewin – City of Calgary
Mrs. D.J. Lewoniuk – Alberta Lung Association
Mr. H.G. Lunty – United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Ltd.
Mr. G. Merrick – Alberta Fish and Game Association
Mr. F.J. Morum – Fort Saskatchewan Regional Industrial Association
Mr. G. Norman* – Strathcona Industrial Association
Mr. A.D. Oliver+ – Fort Saskatchewan Regional Industrial Association
Ald. C. Reid+ – City of Calgary

Mr. R. Romanetz – City of Drumheller
Mrs. J. Roschlaub – Alberta Pharmaceutical Association
Mr. W.K. Ross – Unaffiliated
Mr. H. Rowland[+] – Alberta Lung Association
Ms. J. Russell[*] – N.A.I.T. Students' Association
Mrs. L. Scraba[*] – Women of Unifarm
Dr. R.K. Shaw – Medicine Hat College
Mr. J.A. Shemanchuk – Entomological Society of Alberta
Mr. R.T. White[*] – Bow River Water Users Association

[*] No longer on study group
[+] Attended study group as alternate

RENEWABLE RESOURCES STUDY GROUP

Report from the Chairman – Dr. Charlie Wood

The study group met ten times during 1983. In January, Doug Patching resigned as vice-chairman (and also resigned from PAC due to the burdens of work and travel from Lethbridge). Mrs. Elsie Friesen was elected to succeed Doug as vice-chairman and served as acting chairman during my vacation in February.

The study group's areas of interest for the year included:

1) health and safety of farmers using pesticides (left over from 1982)

2) municipal solid waste and hazardous waste (begun in 1982)

3) land use (begun in 1983 and possibly 1984's main area of interest)

4) water resource management.

As a follow-up to last year's work and resolution "Health Surveillance for Farmers Using Pesticides", Dr. Moe Hussain, Pesticide Issues Co-ordinator, Alberta Agriculture visited our January and April meetings to report on his efforts to improve pesticide information and related services available to farmers. Several of the concerns expressed in our resolution were reflected in the new information available to farmers from Alberta Agriculture.

Last year's preliminary interest in municipal solid waste, brought to our attention by former Edmonton Alderman Gerry Wright and the late Lethbridge Councilman Bill Kergan, one of our study group members, developed through the year into our major area of concern. Our meetings were attended at different times by Mr. Ken Simpson, Head, Waste Management Branch, Alberta Environment; and Alderman Wright. The chairman also consulted at length with John Sworder and Gene Bolstad, Edmonton Consulting Engineers, who specialize in Solid Waste Management, as well as the ECA's research officers. These efforts resulted in two resolutions prepared for presentation at this year's annual joint meeting and a lengthy letter sent to the Mayor of Edmonton.

The letter to Mayor Decore of Edmonton urged him to consider such options as incineration and resource recovery in the course of the city's current study of

alternative methods for disposal of municipal solid waste. One of the resolutions urges Alberta Environment and the City of Edmonton to consider a joint site for an MSW incinerator and the proposed hazardous waste disposal facility to be possibly located in or near Edmonton. This idea is being well received on a preliminary basis by some authorities in the Strathcona area who are are anxious to avoid hauling their wastes long distances.

The subject of water resources management also received a great deal of attention this year. Our May meeting was attended by Mr. Walter Solodzuk, Deputy Minister of Environment; Mr. Eugene Kupchanko, Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Protection Services; and Mr. Peter Melnychuk, Assistant Deputy Minister, Water Resources Management Services. All three described various aspects of provincial water management and addressed such issues as assimilative capacity of rivers, water quality, and interprovincial allocations.

Our July meeting consisted of a field trip to the newly completed Dixon Dam on the Red Deer River where we were able to view the facility and ask questions of those in charge.

Suggested topics for next year's meetings include:

1) water resources management,

2) land use (Since the study group's membership includes farmers, trappers, hunters, foresters, etc., a wide spectrum of land use interests is represented.)

3) upcoming revisions to the Wildlife Act,

4) wind power and its relationship to other power sources,

5) the impact of clear cutting on trapping and other forest uses.

I would like to thank all the study group members who enthusiastically attended meetings and continually contributed widely varied ideas and opinions. Particular thanks are due to Mrs. Carol Hooks (she had to resign late in the year because of the demands of her job) for her enthusiastic input on occupational health issues in particular, and the activities of the group in general.

I would also like to thank the ECA staff: Bill Flook and Ken Nelson for their continuous input of ideas and constructive criticisms of our proceeding, Cal Webb for his help on the solid waste issue, Randy Pretty for keeping everything organized and running smoothly, and Joyce Degelder and Elaine Kaiser who did all our typing and other secretarial work in a very cheerful and uncomplaining way.

Dr. Charlie Wood
Chairman, Renewable Resources Study Group

Members of the Renewable Resources Study Group

Dr. C. Wood (Chairman) – Alberta Research Council
Mr. D. Appleby – Cold Lake Community Advisory Committee
Mr. E.B. Cunningham – Lethbridge Community College
Ms. J. Dart* – Lethbridge Community College, Students' Association
Mr. P. Dobson – Alberta Wheat Pool

Mr. T. Donkersgoed[+] – Unifarm
Mr. D. Dube[•] – Canadian Institute of Forestry
Mr. D. Ealey[+] – Canadian Nature Federation
Mr. J. Eisenhauer – Alberta Wilderness Association
Mr. W.J. Francl[•] – Canadian Water Resources Association (Alberta Chapter)
Mrs. E. Friesen – Unifarm (Broiler Board Rep)
Mr. A. Garbutt – Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists (Alberta Chapter)
Mr. H. Gardner – Federation of Alberta Naturalists
Mr. R. Hawkesworth – Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
Mr. R.A. Hill – Olds College
Mrs. C. Hooks[•] – Alberta Association of Registered Nurses
Ms. L. Horstman[+] – Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists (Alberta Chapter)
Mr. W.L. Kergan[•] – City of Lethbridge
Mr. E. Kure – Unaffiliated
Mr. J. Lickacz – Fairview College
Mr. B. MacDonald – Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce
Mr. D. Patching[•] – Unaffiliated
Mr. D. Peters[+] – Olds College
Ms. M. Posey – Canadian Nature Federation
Mr. R. Prins[+] – Christian Farmers Federation
Mr. R. Rizzoli[•] – Alberta Trappers' Association
Mr. A. Rytz – Alberta Forest Products Association
Mr. T. Shewchuk[•] – Grande Prairie Regional College
Mr. G. Sykes – Canadian Water Resources Association (Alberta Chapter)
Mr. P. Thomas[•] – Alberta Institute of Agrologists
Mr. C. Wallis[+] – Alberta Wilderness Association
Mr. R. Whistance-Smith – University of Alberta
Mr. A. Wierenga – Christian Farmers Federation

[•] No longer on study group
[+] Attended study group as alternate

URBAN ENVIRONMENT STUDY GROUP

Report from the Chairman – Dr. Lochan Bakshi

The membership of the Urban Environment Study Group increased during the year from 11 in January to 13 in December. In late 1982, the study group had elected me as chairman and Marcelle Lutz as vice-chairman. We both continued in those positions during 1983.

I am happy to report that the year has seen a marked improvement in our attendance at the meetings. About half of the meetings had over 90 percent of the members present.

As is customary, I as chairman represented the study group at the Co-ordinating Committee meetings, and in my absence, Marcelle Lutz represented the group.

In early 1983, Sheri Dalton participated on our behalf in the meetings of the Environmental Education Advisory Committee. When time constraints prevented her from doing so, I represented the study group at the EEAC deliberations for the rest of the year.

The study group considered several issues during the year, with special emphasis on the impact of urban growth on the outlying areas and on the city dwellers. Topics discussed included the recycling of shopping centres, the recommendations of the public hearings on noise in Alberta, fireplace pollution, and the fate of single industry communities.

The recommendations of the noise panel were discussed in three meetings. First, the panel chairman Roy McBride presented the recommendations to the study group and brought us up to date on the developments since the publication of the panel's report. The group then met in Calgary to hear the noise policy of the City of Calgary in relation to the report. This was followed by a third meeting in Edmonton to hear the views of the Capital City. All these discussions resulted in our preparing a resolution supporting the establishment of a Quiet Communities Directorate.

The fate of single industry communities was discussed at two meetings. The study group was concerned about the new developments at Hinton and in the Kananaskis country, and the members wanted to make sure that these developments will not lead to the ultimate "fall" of the two areas in a manner similar to that of Grande Cache. Our deliberations resulted in the drafting of a resolution on the topic.

The cause of fireplace pollution was ably presented to us by Alan Smith, a member of our study group. A resolution on this topic is also being drafted.

To assist the members in getting involved further in the work of the study group, we invited Dan Stoker to speak to us on the topic "Methodology for Dealing with Projects /Actions/Resolutions." Dan is a member of the Environmental Education Advisory Committee, and he made a thought-provoking presentation. We hope to adopt his suggestions in 1984.

Our study group had a very interesting and successful year in which we learned a lot about several specific topics. As shown by our high attendance rate, which was almost perfect on several occasions, the members are very enthusiastic about the work of the study group. I want to thank them for their very active participation throughout the year.

The work of our study group would not have been accomplished without the help of the ECA staff of whom I must single out two persons. Bill Flook was a source of strength to us in every meeting. His encyclopedic knowledge and his command of English guided us through many difficult moments. And where would we be without the assistance of Randy Pretty, the Executive Secretary? Her thoroughness, competence, and friendliness took care of the group's burdens throughout the year. So my sincere thanks and appreciation go to Bill and Randy.

I deeply regret that I will not be present at our annual meeting at Banff. At that time I will be with my mother, about 300 km north of New Delhi in India. I will no doubt be enjoying the plus-twenty-degree weather, but I promise to think about you all at Banff where your numerous activities are sure to keep you warm.

I wish you all a very happy time during the Christmas season, and a very fruitful 1984.

Dr. Lochan Bakshi
Chairman, Urban Environment Study Group

Members of the Urban Environment Study Group

Dr. L. Bakshi (Chairman) – Athabasca University
Mrs. L. Bakker* – City of St. Albert
Mr. E.J. Blais+ – City of Grande Prairie
Mr. M.J. Colledge – Alberta Motor Association
Dr. S. Dalton – Concordia College
Mrs. N. Dawson+ – Council of Alberta Rural Ratepayer's Association
Mr. K. Driver – Unaffiliated
Mr. J.C. Finlay – Council of Alberta Rural Ratepayer's Association
Mr. R. Fodchuk+ – Alberta Association of Landscape Architects
Dr. K. Higginbotham – City of Edmonton
Mrs. J. Kelman* – City of Calgary
Mrs. L. Klute+ – Alberta Motor Association
Prof. H. Knowles – Alberta Association of Landscape Architects
Mrs. M. Lutz – Consumers Association of Canada
Mr. D.M. Myrehaug – City of Camrose
Mr. K. Newman+ – City of Edmonton
Mrs. M. Oldring* – Urban Development Institute of Alberta
Mr. T. Priddle – Urban Development Institute of Alberta
Mr. E. Radbourne – City of Grande Prairie
Mrs. P. Reschenthaller+ – Concordia College
Mr. P. Rudiak – Keyano College
Mrs. J. Sloan – City of Lloydminster
Mr. A. Smith – City of St. Albert
Dr. I. Taylor+ – Athabasca University
Mrs. R. Wood+ – Consumers Association of Canada

* No longer on study group
+ Attended study group as alternate

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the 1983 Annual Joint Meeting

RESOLUTION 1

I. Government Grant Support for Leadership and Environmental Educational Programs

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT Government maintain or expand grants which support those efforts of citizen groups that (1) inform the public about environmental issues and concerns, and (2) provide leadership development in the areas of environmental education and/or citizen participation in environmental decision making.

III. Background:

In the past, various government departments have provided some funding to volunteer citizen environmental groups for the production of newsletters and special publications, and for conferences and workshops. The conferences and workshops provide opportunities for the development of leadership and for public dissemination of environmental concerns and recommendations. The published material serves as a resource for public environmental education, since such material is often sent gratis to school and public libraries. Many groups have benefitted from government grants in the past. One fine example is the publication called ***Rivers on Borrowed Time***[1].

As a result of current cutbacks in government spending, there will be strong temptations to eliminate programs of the nature described above. In a recent report commissioned by the Environment Council of Alberta (***Attitudes Toward The Environment: A Comparison of Six Surveys Spanning Six Years***[2]), it was found that the Alberta public expressed a great deal of confidence in the performance of citizen environmental groups in the province. To enable citizen groups to continue and to expand these services provided to the public, there is a need for grant support by government agencies and departments. Some appropriate departments to provide the required funding are Alberta Environment, Alberta Recreation and Parks, and Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.

IV. References:

[1] Eisenhauer, J. and B. Kolar. 1982. ***Rivers on Borrowed Time – Eight Great Alberta Waterways, and What We Must do to Save Them.*** Alberta Wilderness Association, Calgary. 29 pages.

[2] Kelly, M.L. 1982. ***Attitudes Toward the Environment: A Comparison of Six Surveys Spanning Six Years.*** Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton. 25 pages.

V. To be Directed to:

Minister of Environment
Minister of Recreation and Parks
Minister of Education
Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

VI. Proposed by the Environmental Education Advisory Committee

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RESOLUTION 2

I. Research into Lining of Irrigation Ditches

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Government of Alberta, in co-operation with the commercial producers and marketers of fly ash, undertake a research project to evaluate the use of lining materials containing fly ash, to reduce seepage from irrigation water carriers, dams, and reservoirs.

III. Background:

Great amounts of scarce waters are lost yearly due to seepage from irrigation waterways. This has led to salinization of land adjacent to these carriers. Lining these carriers with concrete has not been very successful due to frost damage. It is believed that fly ash mixtures might effectively reduce water loss by seepage and still be flexible enough to withstand frost upheaval. Fly ash is readily available in Alberta. Production in 1978 was 1.26 million tons, of which less than 10 percent was used.

Fly ash, a by-product of coal-fired plants, has limited use at the present time. Some of the uses of fly ash are:

1) additive to concrete
2) extender in plastic rubber
3) road stabilizer
4) filler in mineral wool insulation.

Notable properties of fly ash which support its consideration are:

1) impervious to water (sealant-repellant)
2) flexibility – reducing frost damage
3) good compaction and stabilizing qualities
4) self-cementing
5) mixes well with cement, lime, or soil
6) durable
7) available and cheap

Some areas of research which might be undertaken are:

1) Use of fly ash as an ingredient to be mixed with soil by spraying on the banks, or by mixing with the soil and compacting a layer lining the ditch or dam.

2) Formulations of fly ash with air-setting synthetic binders for spray application or pressure injection.

3) Incorporating fly ash into the base of the concrete-lined ditches.

4) Varying the content of fly ash in the concrete mixtures for lining ditches.

This research could be a project of the Farming for the Future research program.

IV. References:

Presentation by Mr. Al Slessor, Sales Manager, TransAlta Flyash Limited to the Non-Renewable Resources Study Group, March 1, 1983. Available from the ECA Library.

V. To be Directed to:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Environment
Caucus Committee on Irrigation

Copies to:

Agricultural Research Council
St. Mary Irrigation District
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District

VI. Proposed by the Non-Renewable Resources Study Group

RESOLUTION 3

I. Recycling of Lubricating Oils

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT Alberta Environment adopt more effective means to promote public acceptance of the need to reduce pollution and conserve petroleum supplies by the regular recycling of used lubricating oils.

III. Background:

Although the Government of Alberta has accepted the principle that the recycling of used lubricating oils is a desirable goal and has offered some inducement to

municipal authorities to install collecting tanks for this purpose, its efforts have fallen short of achieving any significant response from the general public. This presumably is due as much to a lack of public awareness of the need to conserve this valuable resource, as to the inadequacy of collection facilities.

The long history of satisfactory performance of recycled oils in the railroad systems provides ample evidence of their suitability for general use. In a number of countries, recovered oils have been used interchangeably with "new" oils for many years with no noticeable adverse effects. The "lube-oil" fraction may even represent the most valuable portion of the petroleum product output.

Alberta Environment must adopt a more aggressive public awareness program to encourage the public to support the concept of recycling used lubricating oils. It must also promote the expansion of the used oil collection system.

IV. References:

Non-Renewable Resources Study Group. 1979. "Resolution 3 – A Used Oil Recycling Act." ***1979 Resolutions.*** Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton. Pages 8-10.

Non-Renewable Resources Study Group. 1979. "Resolution 4 – Use of Lubricating Oil on Roads." ***1979 Resolutions.*** Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton. Pages 11-13.

Anon. 1980. Turbo Resources Brief to the Hazardous Waste Management Hearings. Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton.

Environment Council of Alberta. 1980. ***Hazardous Waste Management in Alberta: Report and Recommendations.*** Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton. 253 pages.

Sykes, G. 1978. ***Recycling: Two Alberta Case Studies.*** MSc. Thesis. University of Calgary. Available from the ECA Library.

V. To be Directed to:

Minister of Environment

VI. Proposed by the Non-Renewable Resources Study Group

RESOLUTION 4

I. Public Hearings on Water Management

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Lieutenant-Governor in Council direct the Environment Council of Alberta to conduct public hearings on water management in Alberta.

III. Background:

Public input is required not only for specific development projects (as specified by the Department of Environment in its document ***Water Resource Management Principles for Alberta,*** but on the overall issues and policies relating to water management as well.

The Environment Council of Alberta has considerable involvement with water management issues and maintains an infrastructure to conduct public hearings.

The terms of reference for the hearings should include a review of:

- the legislation, standards, and enforcement related to the management of water quality and water quantity
- water quality objectives
- water quality monitoring
- departmental responsibilities for water management
- water management planning and policies
- the pros and cons of interbasin transfer
- the need for water pricing
- other matters relating to water management.

IV. References:

Alberta Environment. n.d. ***Water Resource Management Principles for Alberta.*** Alberta Department of Environment. 16 pages.

V. To be Directed to:

Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Minister of Environment

VI. Proposed by the Pollution Study Group

RESOLUTION 5

I. The Impacts of Pollution on Health

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Lieutenant-Governor in Council direct the Environment Council of Alberta to hold public hearings on methods and procedures of dealing with environment-related human health concerns.

III. Background:

Albertans are expressing increasing concern with the impact of environmental factors on their health.

Pincher Creek (Twin Butte) is an example of an area that has had an unresolved environmental health problem for many years. Health problems should be dealt with in a logical and systematic manner.

These public hearings should review current practices and recommend new procedures where desirable. The terms of reference for the hearings should include a review of:

- methods available to characterize environmental concerns
- the relationship of environmental factors to human health
- sources of contamination affecting human health
- the existing legislation, standards, and enforcement related to the management of environmental factors
- literature
- public education
- any other related matters.

IV. References:

Medicine Hat Health Unit. 1982. ***Peterson's Case Log.*** Medicine Hat Health Unit report on the Peterson family. Various pagination. Available from the ECA Library.

SAGE Institute. 1983. ***Final Report – Sage Pincher Creek Health Study.*** 4 vols. Energy Resources Conservation Board, Edmonton. Available from the ECA Library.

V. To be Directed to:

Premier
Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Minister of Environment
Minister of Workers' Health, Safety and Compensation
Minister of Social Services and Community Health
Energy Resources Conservation Board

VI. Proposed by the Pollution Study Group

RESOLUTION 6

I. Hazardous Waste Management

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Alberta Government actively pursue a solution to the hazardous waste problem in Alberta in accordance with its ***Position Paper on Industrial and Special Waste Management,*** 1982.

III. Background:

After Chem Securities was selected to build and operate Alberta's hazardous waste disposal facility, they were acquired by a company which allegedly has a record of environment-related violations and convictions. In addition, considerable difficulty is being experienced by provincial authorities in deciding on a suitable site on which to build the facility. Both these situations remain unresolved. There is now a fear on the part of many individuals that the will of the provincial government to effectively pursue this issue has weakened.

In January 1982 the provincial government brought forward the above mentioned position paper and later in the year passed Bill 35 – the Special Waste Management Corporation Act.

To date, no evidence has come forward to indicate that a site for the disposal plant has been chosen and/or that plans for its construction are under way.

IV. References:

Reid, Crowther and Partners, Ltd. 1980. ***Hazardous Wastes in Alberta: An Inventory and Review of Practices and Technology***. 3 vols. Waste Management Branch, Alberta Department of Environment.

Government of Alberta. 1982. ***Position Paper on Industrial and Special Waste Management***. Available from the ECA Library.

Special Waste Management Corporation Act. S.A. 1982, c. S-21.5.

Environment Council of Alberta. 1980. ***Hazardous Waste Management in Alberta: Report and Recommendations***. Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton. 253 pages.

V. To be Directed to:

Minister of Environment

VI. Proposed by the Renewable Resources Study Group

RESOLUTION 7

I. Joint Site for Edmonton Municipal and Alberta Hazardous Waste Processing Facility

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the City of Edmonton and the Province of Alberta jointly acquire a site or sites in or near Edmonton on which to operate a municipal solid waste (MSW) incinerator and a hazardous waste (HW) processing facility, with the non-combustible residues from both to be landfilled at a separate location.

III. Background:

Efforts by both the City and the Province to acquire sites for MSW and HW facilities have not been successful, due to public opposition. Benefits could result from a joint venture.

1) The process of site selection, approval, acceptance, etc. would only have to be carried out once.

2) Since the majority of Alberta's hazardous waste is generated in the Edmonton area, both the cost and hazard of transporting raw (unprocessed) wastes would be greatly reduced if the facilities were located in or near Edmonton. The greatest volume of the industrial wastes are oil based and present no problems when used as fuel in a suitably designed facility.

3) If these waste-processing facilities were to be designed without an on-site landfill, then the non-combustible, insoluble residues from both the MSW and HW processing operation could be transported to a remote and more easily obtained landfill site. The life of the processing site would therefore be extended. Any residue from the hazardous waste facility requiring "secure" landfilling could be handled separately.

4) Some servicing costs for both facilities could be shared if they occupied one site. These would include
   a) access roads
   b) utilities
   c) fencing and security
   d) some personnel and equipment.

5) Energy, in the form of waste heat, would be exchanged between the facilities and sold to adjacent industries, or would be an incentive for the location of energy-consuming industries in the future. The sale of energy would reduce the operating costs for the facilities.

6) The technology for such a facility is available from operating installations in Europe.

It is recognized that one criticism of the idea of a landfill located at a different site than the processing facilities is that they would probably be in different municipalities. This would result in one community being asked to accept waste for burial without benefits such as jobs and tax revenues.

This impediment could be resolved by negotiation, possibly by offering an annual contribution to the municipality's treasury.

IV. References:

E.H. Bolstad, P.Eng. and J.E. Sworder, P.Eng., Consulting Engineers, Edmonton. Pers. Com.

Reid, Crowther and Partners, Ltd. 1980. ***Hazardous Wastes in Alberta: An Invantory and Review of Practices and Technology.*** 3 vols. Waste Management Branch, Alberta Department of Environment.

Gerry Wright. Alderman, City of Edmonton. Pers. Com.

Proceedings of the 24th Annual Workshop and Banquet of the Oldman River Regional Planning Commission. 1983. (Theme: Dealing with Waste.) Oldman River Regional Planning Commission, Lethbridge. 78 pages.

For information about rotary kiln incinerators, contact: Engineering Products Division, Dominion Bridge Sulzer Inc., 600 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3B8, ph. (416) 964-3703. Canadian suppliers of Von Roll rotary kiln incinerators.

V. To be Directed to:

Minister of Environment
The Mayor and Council, City of Edmonton

VI. Proposed by the Renewable Resources Study Group

RESOLUTION 8

I. Quiet Communities Directorate

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Government of Alberta establish the Quiet Communities Directorate, as recommended in the Environment Council of Alberta's ***Report and Recommendations*** on noise, with the mandate to implement the recommendations contained in that report.

III. Background:

The effects of noise on our health include annoyance, stress, interruption of sleep, and interference with speech. Noise costs society millions of dollars in lost productivity. Excessive noise pervades our environment and loss of hearing caused by exposure to noise is a compensable disease. Many jurisdictions in North America consider a loss of 25 dB a significant handicap.

Current responsibilities for noise control are still split between various government departments, with no co-ordination existing among them, despite the year-old recommendation for the formation of a "Quiet Communities Directorate."

IV. References:

Environment Council of Alberta. 1982. ***Public Hearings on Noise in Alberta: Report and Recommendations.*** Environment Council of Alberta, Edmonton. 175 pages.

V. To be Directed to:

Minister of Environment

VI. Proposed by the Urban Environment Study Group

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of the Public Advisory Committees

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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All publications listed are free upon request to the Environment Council. Single copies of up to 10 different publications may be ordered. Please do not waste printed material. Order only those publications which are actually needed and useful.

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LEGISLATION

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Calgary, Alberta
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University of Calgary
2920 - 24 Avenue NW
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Mount Royal College
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Calgary, Alberta
T3E 6K6

Resource Centre Office
Faculty of Environmental Design
Room 1003A
Earth Science Building
University of Calgary
2920 - 24 Avenue NW
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

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Camrose, Alberta
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Carstairs Library
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Coronation

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Box 476
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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

of Agriculture Publications

The Agricultural Land Base in Alberta presents information about the availability and use of agricultural land in Alberta, and about prospects for the future for agricultural land. It touches on a number of matters that are discussed in more detail in other reports. (Report 111 pages; Summary 12 pages).

Agricultural Land and Land Use Planning in Alberta: A Review of Planning Legislation and Practices reviews existing land use planning legislation and practices at all levels of government. (Report 77 pages; Summary 9 pages).

Factors Affecting Summerfallow Acreage in Alberta identifies and quantitatively determines to what extent various factors affect summerfallow acreage in Alberta. Of interest to the specialist. (Report 156 pages; Summary 9 pages).

Agriculture and the Environment outlines the interaction between agriculture and the environment, examining some effects of agriculture on the environment, and some effects of external factors on agriculture. The summary highlights topics such as the ecology of agriculture, effects of agricultural practices on the environment, effects of external factors on agriculture, and environmental legislation affecting agriculture. (Report 58 pages; Summary 9 pages).

Urbanization of Agricultural Land discusses recent conversions of agricultural land to urban uses, in both urban and rural areas. Issues related to urbanization are raised. (Report 77 pages; Summary 10 pages).

Rural Subdivision In the Edmonton, Battle River, Red Deer, and Calgary Regional Planning Commissions, 1977-1979. This very technical report presents detailed data in tables. A summary of this report and more general discussion of the effects of rural subdivision on agriculture may be found in the report **Urbanization of Agricultural Land.** (Report 153 pages).

Irrigation Agriculture in Alberta describes present irrigation in Alberta, environmental problems associated with irrigation, prospects for increasing the acreage of land under irrigation, and alternatives for increasing the necessary supply of water. (Report 74 pages; Summary 10 pages).

Options for Protecting Agricultural Land discusses policies and programs used in both Canada and the United States to protect agricultural land. (Report 6 pages).

Dryland Salinity in Alberta discusses problems of and solutions for dryland salinity, and examines what is being done and what might be done to control the spread of salinity in southern Alberta. (Report 39 pages).

Maintaining and Expanding the Agricultural Land Base in Alberta Terms of Reference and Background Information contains the terms of reference for the ECA's public hearings on the agricultural land base. Also included is a concise analysis of the background information presented in detail in the other reports in this series. The concluding section, The Future: A Question of Direction, contains a rough balance sheet of potential changes to the agricultural land base and describes three possible ways of approaching the questions raised by the investigation. (Report 28 pages).

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources and the Agricultural Land Base in Alberta discusses the fish and wildlife resources of agricultural Alberta. Topics covered include modifications to fish and wildlife habitat caused by agricultural practices, the value of fish and wildlife as sources of recreation, and techniques to overcome management problems and maintain fish and wildlife resources in agricultural areas. (Report 65 pages).

Greenhouse Production in Alberta describes current greenhouse production, production and marketing problems, and the potential for expansion of greenhouse operations in Alberta. (Report 8 pages).

An Analysis of Legislation Affecting Agricultural Land in Alberta reviews provincial legislation, policies, and programs which are aimed at protecting the quality and productivity of Alberta's agricultural land. The report also discusses legislation and programs which affect land ownership, the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, and the expansion of agriculture. (Report 25 pages).

Agriculture and Public Land Management in Alberta presents an overview of the policies and principles which govern the use of public land for agriculture in Alberta. The report also briefly discusses the possibilities of expanding the amount of public land under agricultural use, particularly in the Green (forested) Area of the province. (Report 6 pages).

The Economics of Agriculture in Alberta: Selected Issues provides background information about several important and controversial issues in agriculture, including the value of agricultural land, agricultural development in the Peace River region, the cost of agricultural inputs, farm income, grain handling and transportation, and marketing boards. The importance of economic considerations in maintaining and expanding the agricultural land base is emphasized. (Report 148 pages; Summary 12 pages).

Soil Fertility and Land Productivity in Alberta is a technical research report which discusses in detail the effect of various physical factors (for example, topography, soil depth, and soil acidity) on soil fertility. The impacts of agricultural activities such as tilling, fertilizing (including sewage effluent irrigation and sludge disposal), and liming are also investigated. (Report 123 pages).

Soil Fertility, Land Productivity, and Dryland Salinity in Alberta: Summary is a short report written in a non-technical style which summarizes the concepts presented in the soil fertility report **Soil Fertility and Land Productivity in Alberta** as well as the information presented in **Dryland Salinity in Alberta.** (Summary 10 pages).

The Impacts of Linear Developments, Resource Extraction, and Industry on the Agricultural Land Base discusses both direct and indirect impacts on the agricultural land base, relevant legislation and policies, and the feasibility of alternatives which could mitigate impacts. Three of the areas investigated are coal mining, oil and gas exploration and extraction, and power transmission lines. (Report 87 pages; Summary 9 pages).

Research and Agricultural Productivity in Alberta, produced in co-operation with Alberta Agriculture, provides an overview of agricultural research activities relevant to Alberta and considers the implications for future agricultural productivity. (Report 16 pages).

Recreation on Agricultural Land in Alberta gives detailed information on what types of recreation are practiced, Alberta's recreational resource base, and the recreation demands of Alberta's growing population. In the context of this information, impacts on the agricultural land base of the existing and potential demand for outdoor recreation are discussed. (Report 211 pages; Summary 8 pages).

An Analysis of Agricultural Research and Productivity in Alberta is a technical report which investigates in detail the present and future status of agricultural research in Alberta, with a view to assessing whether productivity can be increased through research. (Report 163 pages).

Agricultural Land Protection Mechanisms in Canada, prepared by the Lands Directorate of Environment Canada, discusses the ways in which Federal Government policies and programs influence use of agricultural land in Alberta, and presents an overview of some mechanisms in use in other provinces which are designed to protect agricultural land. (Report approximately 20 pages).

Copies of these reports and summaries may be obtained
upon request to

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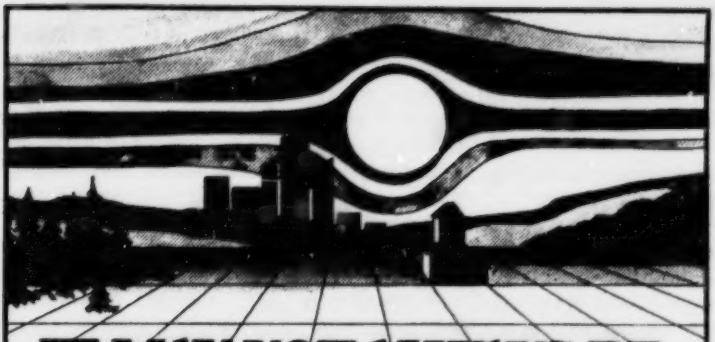

IT MAY NOT ALWAYS BE THE LAND OF PLENTY.

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Alberta

ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

Alberta **MEMORANDUM**

ENVIRONMENT

FROM Fred D. Bradley
Minister

OUR FILE REFERENCE

YOUR FILE REFERENCE

TO A. D. Crerar
Chief Executive Officer
Environment Council
of Alberta

DATE September 23, 1983

TELEPHONE

SUBJECT P.A.C. 1982 ANNUAL RESOLUTIONS

Attached please find responses to the 17 Resolutions submitted to various government departments after the 1982 annual general meeting.

I would be pleased to discuss the responses to these Resolutions at one of my meetings with the P.A.C. Coordinating Council.

Fred D. Bradley

Attachments

RECEIVED
OCT 0 3 1983
ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

RESPONSES
to 1982 Resolutions

RESOLUTION 1

I. Public Access to Waterbodies

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Government of Alberta examine the provision of public access to waterbodies in the province and establish the means of implementing an access development and maintenance program.

III. Response:

As the background material clearly points out, there are major problems associated with developing and maintaining access to waterbodies including.

1) the purchase of access from private landowners,
2) maintenance and provision of services,
3) problems associated with placing a non-agricultural use into an agricultural area.

It is the view of Alberta Agriculture that it is inappropriate to provide public access to every waterbody in Alberta, and that such activity should be confined to those bodies of water for which there is a strong demand for public recreational facilities.

A program which provides access to waterbodies was established in the Fisheries Branch of the Fish and Wildlife Division during 1982-83. The program is designed to provide access for fishermen to waterbodies where present access is limited or non-existent. The program also provides for the development of minimum facilities such as vehicle parking, boat launching ramp (if required), and sanitary and maintenance facilities. The priorities for implementation of this program are waterbodies which are stocked with fish by the department.

It should also be noted that the Recreation Area Program of the Alberta Forest Service also provides access to waterbodies in the Green Area. As a general comment, a considerable amount of good access to waterbodies is provided in a side benefit from other programs, both in this department and in others, which are directed at developing campgrounds, trails, and recreation areas.

The Water Resources Management Services of the Department of Environment, through its Site Development Program, provides for minimal public access facilities and the maintenance of those facilities on all provincial reservoirs which have recreation capability. As well, the department co-operates with other agencies and organizations which provide more extensive facilities for public use, where such facilities do not compromise the primary water management function of a reservoir. The Service is currently reviewing its policy on both public and private access to provincial reservoirs to determine whether the current level of service is appropriate.

The question of public access to lakes and rivers is administratively complex, particularly when private property is involved or is adversely affected by adjacent public access. Alberta Environment has no mandate to deal with the trespass issue.

Some progress has been made through the preparation of lake management plans and the adoption of land use by-laws. The regulation of the 15 lakes under our Lake Shoreland Development Operation Regulations did serve to formalize future public access on a number of lakes, including Lac Ste. Anne and Muriel. Existing provincial parks on Gull, Garner, Lac La Biche, and Moose Lakes have been strengthened by the lake management process. Much of the land use conflict experienced in the rural areas on our lakes and streams results from the interaction of our urban and rural residents.

The province has attempted to satisfy some of the urban demand by providing funding recently through an Urban Parks Program in Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Lloydminster, Grande Prairie, etc.

This resolution dealing with public access to waterbodies is recognized by Recreation and Parks as a significant area of concern. Public access to waterbodies (whether on public or private land) is a complex issue requiring, in the first place, extensive legal clarification. In 1982, the Department of Recreation and Parks commissioned Dr. G. Swinnerton to prepare a report on the broad topic of recreation on agricultural land. This report dealt, in part, with both the nature and significance of the particular legal issues surrounding access to both public and private lands.

In terms of the current provision of access, Recreation and Parks is presently involved in the development of access points through two programs:

1) the ***direct*** development and maintenance of access points of ***regional*** significance as recreation areas (regional is emphasized here since ***direct*** provision of sites serving a local population is considered the jurisdiction of local government agencies);

2) the ***indirect*** development of access points through provision of funding to local municipalities through the Municipal Recreation Areas Program. Under this program considerable capital and operational cost assistance is provided to municipalities for the development of parks. Most sites are located on waterbodies.

RESOLUTION 2

I. Co-ordination of Interdepartmental Recreation Policy Planning, Program Development and Resource Management

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Alberta Government, through a revitalized Recreation Committee or some other mechanism, pursue a more active role in co-ordinating recreation policy planning and program development in the province.

III. Response:

Alberta Recreation and Parks share your concerns about the need for a suitable mechanism to co-ordinate interdepartmental involvement in recreation policy development and the provision of recreation facilities and services. At present, this department is actively reviewing the re-structuring, mandate, and reconvening of the Alberta Government Recreation Committee. It is hoped that this process would be completed in 1983.

It is anticipated that such an interdepartmental group could provide a suitable forum for addressing the interdepartmental implications of the public access issue previously discussed.

RESOLUTION 3

I. Public Involvement in the Management of the Eastern Slopes

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT proposed changes in the policy for resource management of the Eastern Slopes be subject to public review before being adopted.

III. Response:

There are two activities that are proceeding at this time regarding the integrated resource planning in the Eastern Slopes. First, the document ***A Resource Management Policy for the Eastern Slopes*** has undergone an administrative review. Changes in document format, clarification in objectives, and further explanation of implementation procedure have taken place. No changes regarding the intent of the policy have been suggested. The document is presently being prepared for review and approval by Cabinet.

The Provincial Cabinet had earlier approved changes in the Table of Permitted Activities after significant input by all departments. These changes do not change the intent of the policy; they encourage better co-ordination in order that a wide range of benefits can be provided effectively.

The second activity that is occurring in the Eastern Slopes is sub-regional integrated resource planning as the mechanism for implementing the broad policy objectives. It is at this stage that the zoning boundaries are reviewed in light of more detailed information and may undergo change. This process has been identified from the time the policy was approved. The involvement of the public in the planning process has been developing since the program began. It has improved greatly and will continue to do so. It must be understood that the final decisions with regard to any plan will be made by Cabinet, after consideration is given to all of the input received from both the public and government departments.

Public involvement will not end at the completion of any plan. Involvement of the public in the implementation of the plans is necessary. Plans will be monitored and reviewed not only within the context of department programs but also within the context of changing public ideas, needs, and requirements. The ways in which the public will participate in the plan preparation and finally implementation have been defined such that change can be accommodated in order to improve participation.

RESOLUTION 4

I. Conditional Lease for the Odyssey (Cline River Resort)

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Government of Alberta deny any extension of the Conditional Lease to the Cline River Development Company Ltd. for the construction of the Odyssey Project.

III. Response:

The Government of Alberta publicly advertised for applications to build a resort complex near the Cline River on Highway 11 in October of 1970. Two proposals were submitted and the Odyssey proposal was accepted.

The issuance of a miscellaneous lease was held in abeyance pending the Environment Conservation Authority Eastern Slope hearings. Subsequently, a 50-year miscellaneous lease was issued on February 20, 1979.

An environmental report was submitted by the company in 1981 and, after considerable review, was approved by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. The company then applied to Improvement District No. 10 for a development permit which was granted. The issuance of this development permit was appealed by several interest groups but it was upheld by the Development Appeal Board. The Alberta League for Environmentally Responsible Tourism is now appealing the decision to issue a development permit to the Alberta Court of Appeal. The appeal is expected to be heard in 1983.

One of the conditions in the miscellaneous lease issued to Cline River Development Company specified that construction of the Odyssey complex was to be completed within four years. The company recently advised the Department of Energy and Natural Resources that the various appeals and legal actions have prevented it from commencing construction. The company has requested an extension and this request has been granted. The major reason for granting the extension was that it was through no fault of the proponent that certain approvals have not been given. It was felt only fair to grant an extension to the lease.

RESOLUTION 5

I. Public Explanation by the Minister of Environment Regarding Environmental Impact Assessments

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT when the Minister of Environment does ***not*** require an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed project, he provide, upon request, a written explanation summarizing the issues and stating the reasons for his decision.

III. Response:

The Minister of Environment has discretionary authority to call an EIA if it is in the public interest pursuant to Section 8 of The Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act. Any citizen may request an explanation from the Minister as to why an EIA was or was not requested and a response will be provided.

RESOLUTION 6

I. Public Consultation

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the public be formally advised of all major projects and their input solicited as a preliminary step in the decision-making process on the type of Environmental Impact Assessment to be required.

III. Response:

Development proponents are encouraged to disclose their project to the public at the earliest opportunity. Under a new procedure, when EIAs are called the proponent will be required to publish notice that an EIA has been requested and to provide opportunity for the public to be involved in its preparation. It is the responsibility of the proponent to provide the information necessary to inform the public.

RESOLUTION 7

I. Public Consultative Process for the Establishment of Standards, Guidelines and Objectives in Alberta

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Department of Environment develop a mechanism whereby public input and involvement can be included in the process of establishing ambient and source contaminant standards, objectives and guidelines.

III. Response:

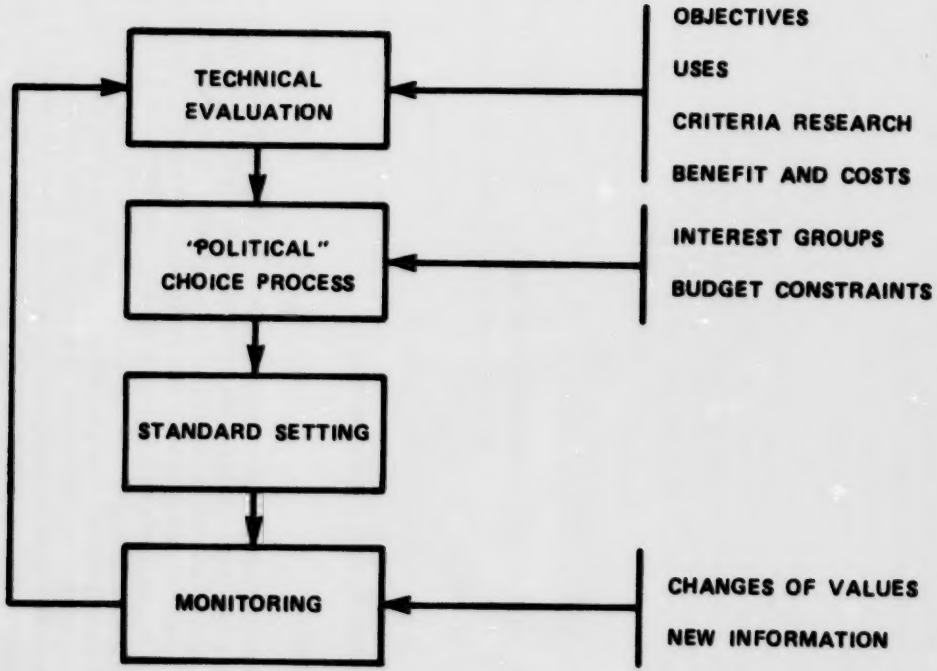
Although no formal mechanism has been set up in the standard-setting process, Alberta Environment does use the mechanism as shown in its flow chart. There is room for interest groups along with budget constraints in the "political" choice process prior to the standard-setting process (see opposite page).

There has been consultation between senior officials of Alberta Environment and the Energy Resources Conservation Board on this matter, and under certain circumstances the two organizations have jointly established a standard or guideline. An example would be IL 80-24, which provides a guide for sulphur recovery for sour gas plants.

In any future review of standards, a public consultation process will be considered.

RESOLUTION 8

I. Public Funding



Alberta Environment Flow Chart for Establishment of Standards

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT Section 31 of the Energy Resources Conservation Act be amended to provide public funding to allow participation in ERCB hearings and inquiries by concerned members of the public and citizen organizations in addition to "owners and occupiers of directly affected property." The criteria and guidelines to cover public funding should be developed by the ERCB.

III. Response:

The Committee does not fully understand the practice of the ERCB. Section 31 relates to interveners' costs for applications. Participation in inquiries is funded on a separate basis at the discretion of the ERCB. With respect to inquiries, the practice of the ERCB is to provide reasonable funding for participants who would not have access to corporate or government funds through activities related to the subject of the inquiry. Thus, "concerned members of the public and citizen organizations" are eligible under current policy for funding in inquiries.

RESOLUTION 9

I. Form of ERCB Project Assessment Hearings

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT ERCB hearings have two distinct phases:

1) project need, and
2) detailed project review and assessment.

III. Response:

The Committee does not fully understand the ERCB hearing system. It does have, in fact, a two-stage hearing process for certain types of applications. Indeed, the application by Canadian Occidental for a sour gas plant in the Mazeppa area near Calgary is an example of that process in operation. Provisions for two-stage consideration for gas plants have been in effect for many years. The ERCB has proposed to parties who might participate in major 500 kV transmission line applications, a similar kind of two-stage hearing process. It has also advised that it is prepared to consider a two-stage process for other types of applications or specific applications which appear to warrant such an approach. Thus, the concept is not new and has been in use in Alberta long before the report by Messrs. Thompson, Bankes, and Souto Maior referred to as a reference source by the Public Advisory Committee.

With respect to applications, the legislation does not permit that flexibility. In the government's view, this is appropriate. Persons who could be directly and adversely affected by the proposed project are eligible for costs. The concerns of the broader public are recognized by the various government departments and their input to the assessment of the application is provided for through the public hearing process. In addition individuals and public interest groups, who are interested

parties, consider the application but their costs are not recoverable from the applicant. This appears to be a reasonable approach and the government does not agree that the legislation should be amended.

The ERCB is convinced that, on the basis of its experience at hundreds of hearings, the adoption of a two-stage process, as proposed in the resolution, for all kinds of applications would be impractical, inefficient, and not in the interests of persons who could be directly and adversely affected by the project. For example, for a proposed gas pipeline, the question of its need is virtually a non-issue, but what is of importance is the impact that the proposed pipeline would have on lands that it would traverse, and whether the proposed route is optimum. Dividing the process into two stages would require the local interveners to appear at two hearings rather than one, and would similarly require duplication by the applicant, the ERCB, and other government departments. The only potential beneficiary would be certain public interest groups that might not want to be concerned with the specific route but rather with broad questions relating to the project.

The government believes the current ERCB system is suitable. Should the Public Advisory Committee identify specific cases or types of applications that it believes should be subject to a two-hearing process, it should make that proposal directly to the ERCB.

RESOLUTION 10

I. Community Sewage Treatment Grants

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT following approval, the Department of Environment expedite the disbursement of monies to communities requesting sewage treatment grants.

III. Response:

A list of all proposed water and sewage projects eligible to receive grants is compiled by Alberta Environment. The information on these proposed projects comes from surveys submitted by municipalities and from input of department staff. Priority levels of these projects for health and/or environmental reasons are determined. The total list of projects, with priority ratings, is provided to the government. The government is responsible for the allocation of the grant funds for water and sewage projects. The requests for grants are reviewed by the government, and the projects to be funded are selected.

In the meantime, the municipality may have obtained technical approval for the construction of its water or sewage project, but is unable to commence construction either because of the time lag in obtaining financial approval, by finding that the project did not meet the priority criteria, or that there was insufficient funding in the budget to cover the project.

Once a project has received technical approval and has been selected for funding, the government is in a position to enter into an agreement to provide financial assistance. It is at this time that monies are forwarded to the municipality.

The funding aspect of water and sewer treatment projects is now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Utilities and Telecommunications. Alberta Environment is only responsible for technical review.

RESOLUTION 11

I. Desulphurization of Coke

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Alberta Government require all existing and new plants which process bitumen from the Alberta Oil Sands to utilize the best techology to desulphurize the by-product coke prior to utilization.

III. Response:

The Public Advisory Committee appears to partially misunderstand the current and proposed operations. Syncrude does not utilize by-product coke and has no established plans to do so. Suncor does consume some 1500 tonnes per day in its power plant and application of coke desulphurization could reduce SO_2 emissions significantly. However, the technology is not demonstrated (the ARC process had been laboratory tested on five-gram samples of coke) and commercial applicability and costs are subject to considerable uncertainty at this time. The ERCB and Alberta Environment will continue to monitor technical developments that might be applicable. The proposed Esso Cold Lake plant would have used flexicoking which would have resulted in low sulphur emissions and only a small amount of stockpiled coke which would be similar to the Syncrude operation. The proposed Alsands project would have utilized coke but would have applied flue-gas desulphurization of burner off-gas.

The ERCB, in assessing applications for oil sands operations, has regard for the most effective and efficient use of energy in producing synthetic crude oil, and for processes which would minimize sulphur emissions to the maximum practical extent.

Alberta Environment would refer the Public Advisory Committee to the recent department report entitled ***Alberta Sulphur Dioxide Emissions Forecast 1980 to 2000.***[1] This report clearly indicates that following the present approach of best practicable technology will satisfy the concerns of the Committee.

IV. References:

[1] Colley, D.G. and R.W. Poon. 1982. ***Alberta Sulphur Dioxide Emissions Forecast 1980-2000.*** Research Management Division, Alberta Department of Environment. 84 pages plus appendices.

RESOLUTIONS 12 and 13

I. Acid Forming Emissions Policy

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Government of Alberta formally adopt as its policy a goal of zero increase in acid rain-forming emissions over present levels up to the year 2000 and an annual decrease, by a prescribed amount, each year thereafter.

Be It Resolved:

THAT the Government of Alberta direct the Department of Environment and the Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB) to take the steps necessary to prevent an increase in acid-forming emissions over present levels up to the year 2000 and to ensure an annual decrease in such emissions by a prescribed amount each year thereafter.

III. Response:

The Alberta Department of Environment adopted the goal of zero increase in acid-forming emissions over the present levels a number of years ago. The intent was to have the same amount of acid-forming emissions in the year 2000 as at the present time. It was assumed that these emissions might rise at some point before the year 2000 but by that year the goal was to have the same level as today.

In 1971 Alberta adopted the most stringent sulphur dioxide legislation in North America. Because of this legislation Alberta has reduced the sulphur dioxide emissions during the period of 1974 to 1981 by about 10 percent in an expanding industrial climate. The sources of sulphur dioxide during the period increased from 77 to 122 yet the amount of sulphur dioxide in fact decreased.[1]

There is no indication of any damage in the province from acid rain.[2] In 1975 Alberta entered into an agreement with Canada to study the environmental effects of oil sands operations. Many of these studies were directed to the effects of sulphur dioxide from tar sand operations. However, in 1979 the federal government unilaterally withdrew their support of this program. Alberta, however, continues to support it alone and is committed to this program. In addition, the environment departments of the four western provinces and Environment Canada are co-ordinating their monitoring and research activities to assess the situation and to develop the early warning systems for any environmental effects.

Alberta will continue its lead in environmental protection and will encourage industry to employ best pollution abatement technology for controlling acid-forming emissions.

IV. References:

[1] Alberta Environment. 1982. ***Industrial Sulphur Emissions for Alberta 1977-81.*** Air Quality Control Branch, Pollution Control Division, Alberta Department of Environment. 32 pages. See page 32.

[2] Sub-committee on Acid Rain. 1981. ***Still Waters: The Chilling Reality of Acid Rain.*** Cat. No. XC 29-321/2-01E. Minister of Supply and Services Canada. 150 pages. See page 73.

RESOLUTION 14

I. Administration of the Alberta Municipal Grant Program for Water Supply and Sewage Treatment

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Department of Environment review and clearly define the criteria for approving grant monies to communities requesting sewage treatment systems.

III. Response:

On the information available to Alberta Environment and Utilities and Telecommunications, priorities are established for all proposed water and sewage projects, based on health and environmental requirements. This priorized list is provided to the government which has the sole jurisdiction for the allocation of grant funds with respect to water and sewage projects.

As noted in the resolution, the Village of Millet experienced strong local opposition to the construction of the sewage facilities.

The Gwynne sewage project had relatively few problems and, as a result, when technical approval was given for the project in August 1982, the financing was available.

Financial approval by the government was provided on behalf of the Hamlet of Alder Flats in October 1982. Technical approval was obtained by the Hamlet in November 1982. It is the policy of the Grant Program to make the first grant payment after commencement of construction. To this date, construction has not commenced; however, the funding is set aside for this project.

The [Committee's] comments regarding the firm establishment of criteria for the Program with respect to public health significance, local commitment, and date of application are noted. However, the [Committee] should be aware that, in the final analysis, the Department of Utilities and Telecommunications is responsible for the financial aspect of the Alberta Municipal Water Supply and Sewage Treatment Program.

RESOLUTION 15

I. Health Surveillance for Farmers Using Pesticides

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT an extensive program be instituted to inform farmers and health care personnel about the hazards of exposure to pesticides and the need for health assessment relating to pesticide application.

III. Response:

Alberta Agriculture appreciates the concerns expressed by the [Public Advisory Committee] regarding health surveillance for farmers using pesticides. This department agrees with the [Committee's] concerns, but notes that there is no hard evidence available to support them. There are other concerns such as careless handling and inadequate use of proper protective clothing and equipment. About one year ago, Alberta Agriculture created a position for a pesticides toxicologist to deal with concerns such as those raised by the [Public Advisory Committee].

Alberta Agriculture is developing a program proposal to deal with the [Committee's] concerns. The scope of the program will, of course, be subject to existing budget restrictions. Once it is fully developed and approved, a copy will be forwarded to the [Committee] for comment.

Farmers are not included under the designation of Occupations Regulation (AR288/76) and are therefore not covered by the Occupational Health and Safety Act. There have therefore been no regulations developed by Alberta Workers' Health, Safety and Compensation requiring medical examinations for this group of workers.

There are, as you know, extensive regulatory and training programs pertaining to pesticide applicators associated with the Alberta Agricultural Chemical Act. This Act is administered by Alberta Environment.

RESOLUTION 16

I. Public Hearings on the Slave River Hydro-electric Power Development

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT the Energy Resources Conservation Board, the Environmental Assessment Review Panel, and the Northwest Territories Water Board be encouraged to coordinate their public hearings on the Slave River Hydro-electric Power Development.

III. Response:

The Government agrees with the resolution.

RESOLUTION 17

I. Energy Efficient Government Buildings

II. Be It Resolved:

THAT all new and existing provincial government buildings incorporate available energy-conserving technology to make them as energy efficient as possible.

III. Response:

Alberta Public Works, Supply and Services fully supports the intent of Resolution 17 of the Public Advisory Committee of the Environment Council, passed at last year's annual meeting. We have, for a number of years, published realistic energy performance standards, which serve as targets for the design of all types of new government buildings in Alberta. These standards are part of the ***Design Requirements for Alberta Public Works, Supply and Services Building Projects,*** which stipulate a co-ordinated approach by multidisciplinary design teams. This approach has worked well; for example in Figure 1, energy consumption for typical new office buildings has been reduced from approximately 2100 $MJ/m^2 \cdot a$ to 1000 $MJ/m^2 \cdot a$ in the past eight years due to the application of energy conservation measures contained in the ***Design Requirements.*** There is, however, potential for further reduction in energy consumption in future buildings and of course in older facilities. Figure 2 indicates briefly the ways of achieving this and the optimum target consumption level of 500 $JM/m^2 \cdot a$. This is not a theoretical goal since we have, in fact, a few recently designed large buildings where the projected consumption based on computer simulation will be close to 400 $MJ/m^2 \cdot a$.

In older existing buildings, the same types of methods can be used to reduce consumption but the amount saved will vary greatly, depending on the kinds of systems in the buildings and the amount of energy they currently use. The most fruitful areas of energy conservation in existing buildings are lighting and the mechanical systems (HVAC). Changes in building enclosures which produce significant results are much more difficult and costly.

It can be seen from the two figures that there are many factors influencing the designed energy consumption of a building: all buildings are, to a greater or lesser extent, solar buildings; all buildings require energy to maintain the desired environmental conditions — lighting, cooling, heating; the comfort conditions and the environmental needs and standards of building occupants change and have to be met through developed technology. It is, therefore, the balancing of these factors to bring about the lowest life-cycle cost, including energy costs, while observing health and comfort conditions for building occupants, that is one of the department's goals.

No single aspect of energy conservation should be pursued overzealously to the detriment of the building's internal environment. It has been noted, for instance, that in certain situations, excessive insulation in walls and roof has increased a building's cooling requirement and therefore its energy consumption; it has also been noted that extremely air-tight buildings with less than adequate ventilation may cause high pollution levels that are hazardous to the health of occupants.

APWSS is cognizant of developments in energy conservation both in the public and private sections, both nationally and internationally. The manager of the Energy Section is chairman of the Design Guidelines Task Force for the Canadian Intergovernmental Energy Management Committee, a duty which ensures excellent contacts in the energy conservation field. A copy of the most recent report to the Minister's Conference, September 1981, is attached (see page 123).

If it would useful to repeat Gerd Specht's dialogue with the Energy and Non-Renewable Resources Study Groups (August 1981) or to visit a recently completed APWSS facility, we would be pleased to oblige with either suggestion.

Figure 1. Reduction in Energy Consumption in Large New Government Office Buildings, 1976-1983.

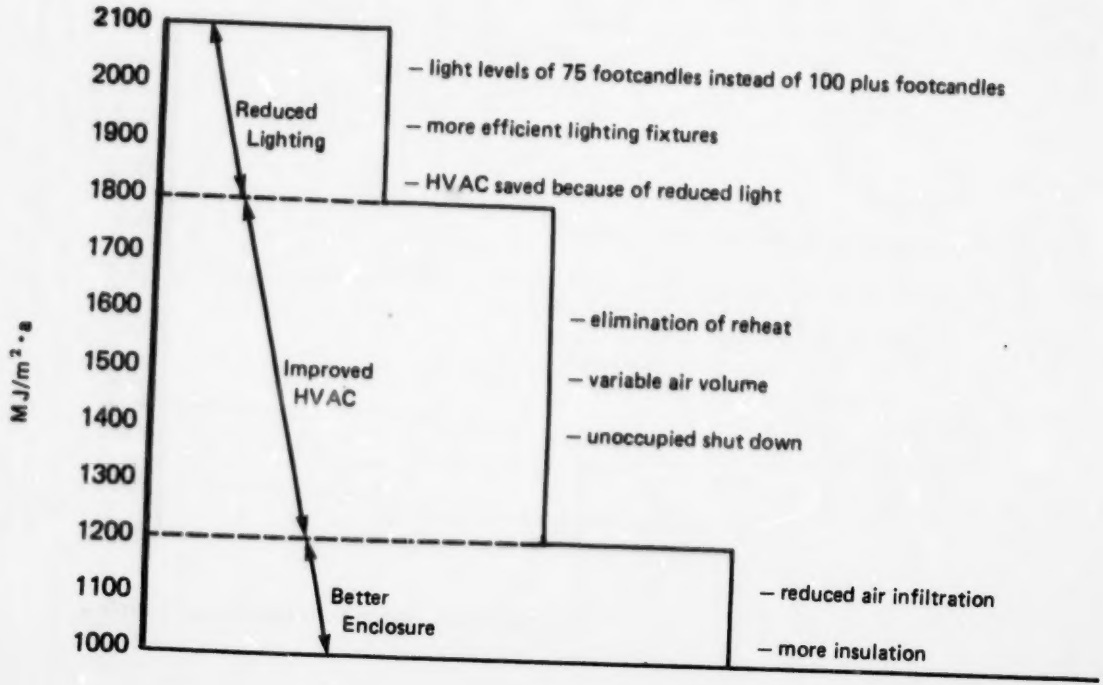
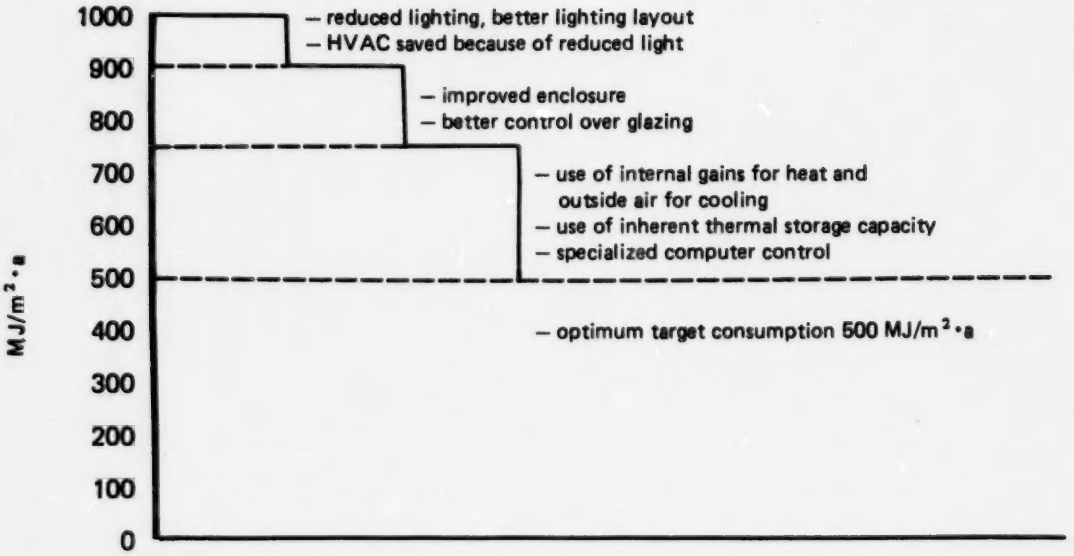


Figure 2. Potential for Further Reduction



IV. References:

Alberta Public Works, Supply and Services. 1983. ***Design Requirements for Alberta Public Works, Supply and Services Building Projects.*** Sixth Edition. Design and Construction Division, Research and Consulting Branch, Alberta Department of Public Works, Supply and Services. 46 pages.

Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers
and Deputy Ministers of Public Works and Supply and Services
St. John's, Newfoundland 9–11 September 1981

Report of the Canadian Intergovernmental
Energy Management Committee

Last year, Bill Thomas of PWC gave you a report on the work of the group formed at your request at the St. Andrews conference in 1979.

In brief, Mr. Thomas informed you of a first meeting in December 1979 at Edmonton. It was decided at that time to form a committee to meet regularly which would be called the Canadian Intergovernmental Energy Management Committee (CIGEMC).

It was also decided at that time to form task forces to bring proposals to the Committee. These task forces were:

- Design Guidelines
- Operating Guidelines
- Standards
- Leasing

Mr. Thomas then reported on the work of the second meeting held in Spring 1980 in Toronto.

Ottawa and Quebec Meetings

Since the first report of CIGEMC, two other meetings have been held: the first in Ottawa, in the Fall of 1980; the other in Quebec, last June.

Work went as usual during these two meetings with the task forces meeting separately and then reporting to the Committee.

At the meeting last June, it was decided that the work had advanced sufficiently to be published and I was mandated to present this document to you as testimony of the work done to date.

I will take advantage of this occasion to emphasize that the Minister of PWC had agreed to provide secretarial services to the Committee and that his department is responsible for the production of the document. Having had the occasion to see the work these people have done, I want to thank and congratulate them as co-chairmen of the Committee.

Presentation of the Document

The document that I have the pleasure to present is comprised of one chapter for each of the task forces I told you about earlier.

The first chapter, on building design, contains recommendations on the procedures to follow at the design stage. There are also design requirements for energy efficiency in design and construction.

The chapter on building operation deals with heating, air conditioning, ventilation, lighting, domestic hot water, and engine heaters for vehicles.

The report of the standards task force proposes common norms of measurement, terminology, and methodology used for matters of energy conservation.

As for the chapter on leasing, the task force noted that in this area, there are two responsible parties: the owner and the tenant. Consequently, it proposes that the governments adopt a stand assuring special consideration of leasing those buildings wherein energy efficiency is demonstrated. It recommends the inclusion in the lease of regulations which encourage energy reductions.

It suggests that each government charge their department to present to our meeting in 1982, proposals toward achieving this objective. These proposals will be elaborated upon jointly with leasing agents of the government, building owners' associations, engineers, and energy managers.

Adoption of the Recommendations

The suggested approaches to energy problems in buildings, the guidelines, and the standards contained in this document were given particular attention by the task forces and were considered and discussed thoroughly by the Committee.

On the subject, I would like to underline two points. The first is the participation of ***all*** governments in the work of the task forces of the Committee. The second is the unanimity on the recommendations that we developed for you.

Consequently, the Committee recommends to you, to the extent possible, to adopt this document and apply it.

The Future of the Committee

In spite of a document as complete as you have been presented with today, the Committee emphasizes that there remain other subjects for consideration and recommendations to complete or put in place. It was therefore agreed not to dissolve the task forces immediately. They should continue their work for an additional 12-month period.

Secondly, we emphasize the important aspect of information exchange which you also brought out at St. Andrews. On this matter, the participants presented case studies at each meeting for the Committee to discuss. One can always profit from the experience of others. This objective is very important for the members of the Committee.

For these reasons, we are unanimous in proposing to you that the Committee continue to operate. Because of the work to date and the costs as well, the frequency of meetings will be reduced from two times to once a year. British Columbia has offered to organize the next meeting in the Spring of 1982.

Recommendations

To close, I would like to summarize the recommendations of CIGEMC:

1) that the guidelines and standards proposed be adopted, and, to the extent possible, that they be implemented.

2) that recommendations be formulated by governments for the meeting in 1982 with a view to achieving the objective of energy conservation in leased buildings. To be effective, these proposals must be prepared by the parties concerned.

3) that the task forces of CIGEMC continue to have meetings once a year and report on them.